

# THE TIMES

OF JORDAN

Cyprus: A political volcano in the making, page 16

## Women prisoners seize governor in Armagh

publicans went on the rampage at gilligan prison, Northern Ireland, last night, firing at least two of their npounds and burning the kitchens. After yesterday, soldiers and police surrounded a block of the women's prison at Armagh after the governor, a man governor and two women prison

officers had been taken captive by a hundred prisoners and held in an attic. The prisoners demanded assurances that none of the inmates of Long Kesh would be maltreated after the riots there during Tuesday night. In the morning, Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, met Mr Robert

Truesdale, Governor of the Maze, Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King, the GOC, and Mr James Flanagan, the chief constable. They tried to discover how prisoners had been able to surprise warders and soldiers and to start fires which destroyed huts, a hospital annexe and kitchen.

## Second jail set on fire after Ulster day of violence

Robert Fisk

24 hours after the action of nearly half the prison at Long Kesh, and the governor of Armagh's prison held captive by armed women republicans, last night, went on the rampage at gilligan prison in to murder on the north coast, after, firing at least two of compounds and burning prison kitchens.

were seen leaping into

from three miles away

officials confirmed that

huts were burning

Like the violence at

Kesh, the fires were

by republican convicted

clearly at a prearranged

troops and prison

were trying to control

test violence the governor

magh prison was locked

three of his staff in an

stone attic at the back

holding him captive,

of them convicted mem-

of the IRA, stood guard at

hut barricades inside the

tors and police surrounded

women block as women

officers apparently tried

to isolate with the inmates,

in which prisoners des-

almost half the living

modation at the Maze

at Long Kesh, the auth-

seen in no mood to

a confrontation.

women seized Mr Hugh

gham, the governor, a

and two women

officers at luncheon,

ing them to the attic, and

lockers and mattresses

narrow stone stairs lead-

it they demanded that

atives of Sinn Fein,

visional IRA's political

ent, official republicans,

ster Defence Association,

Protestant Ulster Volun-

Force should be given

es by the Government

one of the Long Kesh

s would be maltreated.

dows in the attic were

by the women, who

to reporters outside, and

seats from the bars. On

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2pc in

ee months

Business News Staff

prices throughout the

increased slightly dur-

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according to Nationwide,

its third largest building

society's own house price

showed an increase of 2

in the prices of new

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per cent for new prop-

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Business News Staff

that a shortage of some

of cigarettes might

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are expressed yesterday

representatives. The

have caused confusio-

Mr Tony Ostic, presi-

the Wholesale Tobacco

Association.

have arisen because of

gopage at W.D. and

Wills factories at Bristol

and up. The dispute is over

nd by engineering

is for separate negotiating

which is opposed by the

Workers' Union. The

management broke down

this month.

have been taken to

talks between all the

involved and the Depart-

ment of Employment concilia-

ce.

airlines to

re routes

American and Trans

Airlines (TWA) are to

their international ser-

between London and Lon-

don and Philadelphia, and

New York and

urt.

measures taken by the

lines are to avoid dupli-

cation of services which have

osing revenue, particu-

Pan American. Other

mergers are expected to

ounced soon.



A soldier firing a CS gas canister at rioters in Belfast yesterday. A other photograph, page 2.

one was written "Wrecked jail"

on another "Governor held".

The rioting and burning at

the Maze could continue to be

used as a prison for the 1,500

convicted men and internees

who have lived there for the

past three years.

The rioting has provided a

fresh focus for the campaign

against internment. Mr Gerard

Fitt, leader of the Social Democ-

atic and Labour Party and

former Deputy Chief Executive,

said the destruction of much of

Long Kesh proved once again

that there could be no political

solution in Ulster so long as

detention without trial remained

government policy.

Mr Oliver Napier, of the

Alliance Party, another former

minister, called for an immedi-

ate end to internment, although

the prison authorities' priority

appeared to be the securing of

the compounds at Long Kesh.

Police and troops cordoned

roads, lanes and part of the M1

motorway that runs past the

camp. Women who tried to visit

their relatives held there were

turned back and all that could

be seen from half a mile away

was a pall of black smoke hang-

over the watchtowers and

compound wires.

Several prison visitors said

that they had seen fleets of

ambulances coming from the

prison during the morning, and

the Government confirmed that

during the night's rioting

prisoners, convicts and prison

officers were injured.

Soldiers and police could be

seen escorting patients to the

Lagan Valley Hospital at Lisburn

and to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Belfast.

Continued on page 2, col 5

future. The politicians had

precedence on the technicians. Now the situation is reversed.

It is highly likely that there will be an EEC summit meeting in Paris towards the end of November, in spite of the rather disappointing response of France's partners to the suggestions of M Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, as to what it might discuss.

Mr Jack has called for the full use of the conciliation and arbitration service, established by the Government and has asked for employers to be less rigid in their approach to negotiations.

A possible reason for the unprecedented number of strikes came from a Scottish economist, who said: "Workers who feel cheated by Phase Three restrictions fear another wage freeze and are staking their claim now. They feel they should force their claim before any new legislative barriers are placed in their way."

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Threat to newspapers: A number of Scottish daily newspapers will not publish next week and some might face closure unless there is an early end to the haulage drivers' strike (the Press Association reports).

Mr Giscard d'Estrade wants a summit. He continues to believe that it is necessary to put European unity back on

## HOME NEWS

**Judges asked to jail editor for naming blackmail witnesses**

An article in *Socialist Worker* which named two witnesses in the Janie Jones blackmail trial in April was in contempt of court, Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, Attorney General, said yesterday. Opening contempt proceedings against Mr Paul Foot, acting editor at the time of publication, Mr Silkin said blackmail victims would no longer go to the police if they were not assured that their names would not be publicized.

Twenty members of the National Union of Journalists, carrying placards defending press freedom, picketed the Law Courts in the Strand before the hearing in the Queen's Bench division started.

The court was full as Mr Silkin made his application to the Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Ackner.

Mr Silkin said he wanted to make clear that the *Socialist Worker* did not enjoy the large circulation of the national press

and media. "So the direct impact of any contempt which may have been committed would have been relatively small", he said.

It was also right to say that there was no evidence that any actual harm had been done by the article. But the principle involved was one of very great importance both to the courts and to the press.

The fundamental issue was whether the courts had any inherent power to secure that no publicity should be given to the identity of witnesses in cases such as blackmail.

Mr Silkin said the article was a deliberate challenge to the powers of the court. It made clear that its author took strong exception to cloaking the identity of blackmail victims; or at any rate of the victims in question.

Having set out on that course Mr Foot had challenged a further aspect of the same principle. The courts had held that

to hold a witness up to public obloquy might itself be a contempt. No doubt that form of contempt would arise more powerfully if the obloquy occurred before the conclusion of a trial, when a juror's mind might be affected by it.

That appeared to have been the position in this case, but, Mr Silkin added, there was no evidence to suggest any juror had been influenced.

Mr Silkin said there were no legal precedents, perhaps because hitherto the normal practice had been honoured.

"It will be open to this court to consider whether the practice in blackmail cases and generally accepted by the press and other media rests on a more solid foundation than a convention which can be discarded if a particular editor thinks it right in a particular case", Mr Silkin said.

The hearing continues today. *Law Report*, page 6

**CBI wants to stiffen guidelines on pay**

By Our Labour Editor

Anxious about the likely level of pay settlements this winter, leaders of the CBI are to ask the TUC to tighten up the wage restraint guidelines in their social contract with the Government.

The initial contact between industry and the unions will be through chief officers of the two organizations, but the subject will be taken up at the next private meeting between leaders of the two sides. Mr Ralph Bateman, president of the CBI, said yesterday that taken together the trade union guidelines to pay negotiators meant that wages would go over the top.

Industry wanted the TUC to make its guidance to affiliated unions "a good deal more precise", he said. "These guidelines must be put into such detail that they accept there is no increase in the total standard of living and our belief is that they do not conform with that at present if we can get them to conform with that, we get them to conform with the reality of their own statement."

The CBI would not accept the TUC guidelines contained in a policy paper adopted last month, unless they came into line with the TUC's stated intention.

Leaders of industry agree with the TUC that there could be no increase in the standard of living in the next year.

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, suggested that a good many groups of workers in industry accepted the seriousness of the economic situation and would be willing to negotiate pay rises that did not maintain their standard of living.

Call for £3,000m, page 19

**Ulster prisoners seize four hostages**

Some of the fire-ravaged compounds at the Maze prison destroyed by rioting prisoners on Tuesday night.

**Ulster prisoners seize four hostages**

Continued from page 1

safe in Ulster as they are in Britain may repeat their inquiries.

Mr Tommie Lytle, Mr Andy Tyre, the UDA chairman, and other officers of the paramilitary organization went to Long Kesh during the morning to talk to "loyalist" prisoners, especially Mr James Craig, the UDA leader in compound 13.

The UDA discovered that several Protestant prisoners involved in the rioting on Tuesday night had taken refuge in that compound and that CS gas was still being used by the Army against some of the inmates during the morning. Troops did fire rubber bullets and CS gas cartons during the

night and there appears to have been some hand-to-hand fighting between prisoners and soldiers.

The UDA believes that 600 republican prisoners, none of them interned, broke out of their compounds and met together inside the prison to start the riot and burning.

According to Mr Rees, several prisoners set fire to a cell block in which four other inmates were being held. The men would have been burnt to death but for the courage of the prison officers who rescued them.

In republican districts of Belfast yesterday vehicles were hijacked and burned, buses were stolen, and barricades set up in Catholic streets. In Antrim Road alone, five cars

were burning; no one was trying to attend to the fires.

Londonderry was virtually halted as cars and buses were hijacked and shops, offices and factories closed their doors. In Belfast, 500 Catholic dockers walked out in protest at what they said was rough treatment of prisoners at Long Kesh, and in Londonderry several hundred factory workers also walked out.

During the evening there was more fighting in Belfast, when crowds of Catholics trying to march to the centre of the city to protest were stopped by troops in Castle Street, one of the main shopping thoroughfares. The soldiers were pelted with stones as shoppers ran from the surrounding streets.

At Leeson Street, in the Falls,

shots were fired at an arm patrol, and at Coalisland, in Co Tyrone, Catholic factory workers formed a human chain across several main roads and blocked traffic.

There were shooting incidents all over Belfast last night. In the Shore Road district shot were fired at the police and in the Falls area two soldiers were injured by an explosion. In the city fire broke out at the head office of the Belfast Telegraph.

In Dungannon, Co Tyrone, more cars were hijacked on the main Belfast-Dublin road. The Army investigated a suspect bomb in a container lorry.

Leading article, page 1

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Leading article, page 1

**Heath critics change tactics**

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

Now that Mr Heath has indicated clearly, in his television broadcast on Tuesday, that he means to continue as leader of the Conservatives so long as it is felt to be in the interests of the party, his critics appear to have changed their tactics.

They realize that public denunciations would appear rancorous and out of keeping with the normal decenties of politics, and that they must await the assembly of Parliament next week, when all Conservatives will be present to take part in an inquest on the conduct of the election and its result.

The critics have taken the advice of senior members of the party that time is needed for the Conservatives to take a closer look at the policy implications of rashly forcing out a leader who succeeded in warding off a big Labour advance by his appeals for national unity.

I understand that Mr Heath received encouraging advice two days ago from Mr Harold

Macmillan, a former prime minister who will be remembered for his unflappable handling of a little local difficulty" when Conservative colleagues disagreed with him and minority in the Cabinet.

Although Mr Macmillan was believed to have been critical of Mr Heath's style of leadership after the February election, he is now privately expressing support for the line adopted by Mr Heath during the last election campaign and for standing up to his critics now.

The general purposes committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations met at Conservative Central Office in London yesterday. It was a routine meeting arranged some time ago but the opportunity was used for a brief inquest on the election.

Coming from all parts of the country and representing all sections of the party, the representatives appear to have reported that there was a strong feeling at the grass roots of the party that, at the proper time, there must be a change in the

leadership. But some of them were extremely critical of the activities of MPs on the executive of the 1922 Committee, particularly their "secret meeting" at the City Office of Mr du Cann, the chairman, on Tuesday.

According to one account, a representative called their behaviour stupid and said that the antics of the 1922 Committee executive were not likely to bring credit on the Conservative Party.

The general purposes committee consists of 58 people representing associations throughout Britain. It includes representatives of the Young Conservatives and Conservative students.

Oil plans: Mr Wilson presided over two ministerial meetings at 10 Downing Street yesterday (our Political Staff writes) Measures to be brought forward in the Queen's Speech were considered, particularly legislation to provide for a public stake in North Sea oil. Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Energy, and Lord Balogh, his Minister of State, were present

for standing up to the critics now.

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Workers at Ford's Southampton truck plant staged a 24-hour token walkout yesterday over the bonus issue.

Mr Powis admitted he had done great disservice to himself.

The report will go to TU regional councils in the west and east Midlands. Mr Mathews said: "Our regional committee feels that there should be recognition that there is a problem of integrating immigrant workers."

Imperial Typewriters employs 1,650 manual workers, whom 1,100 are Asian. The strike over bonus rates started on May 1 and eventually involved several hundred.

A strike committee referred to "exploitation of women workers" and demanded equality of promotion to supervisory grades. Many workers are women on an assembly line of a repetitive nature. In just 420 of all union members engaged, but were not guaranteed their old jobs back.

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**Pornographic films made at school, court told**

By Our Labour Staff

Pornographic films were shot in secret weekend sessions at a secondary school with a cast which included the former head boy, aged 18, and the caretaker, jury at Birmingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

The films were made in the laboratory, art room, girls' changing room, and the deputy headmaster's study at Aston Manor School, Birmingham. Mr Stephen Brown, QC, said for the prosecution.

Mr Brown said police seized 29 films last year from shops in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Southsea, Portsmouth, Southampton and other towns. They portrayed "sex in the nastiest, rawest fashion, basic and perverted, without any question of love or tenderness."

Eleven were made at Aston Manor School and showed the caretaker and the former head boy performing revolting sexual acts. Mr Brown said.

Mr Brown had told detectives that he made the films and handed them to a Dutch client without knowing how they were distributed.

He had said he had consulted a solicitor and then a chief inspector at Scotland Yard, who had assured him that it was all right as long as the films were not distributed in England.

Three men and two women named in the indictment have admitted conspiracy and await sentence. They are Colin

The trial continues today.

**Ford pay talks near deadlock over bonus issue**

By Our Labour Staff

Pay negotiations on behalf of 53,000 Ford car workers appeared near deadlock last night after 11 days and more than 60 hours of bargaining.

The talks appeared to be faltering on the question of whether 8,000 assembly line workers should be paid a special bonus to maintain the traditional differential between them and the rest of the labour force.

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## HOME NEWS

## GLC has to borrow £6m because City companies withhold £10.3m by appealing on rates

Stewart Tendler

The Greater London Council of the City of London, it was disclosed yesterday, have had to borrow more than £5m because City ratepayers have withheld £10.3m by appealing against assessments.

For thousand ratepayers have challenged new valuations and 10 of these over the past 18 months have made use of a provision of the General Rate Act, 7, which allows appellants to pay only half of an increase in their case in decided.

The GLC's policy and resources committee decided yesterday to ask the council to urge the government of the Environment to amend the section and return it to domestic users. Most the appellants in the City are commercial concerns.

Both the GLC and the City already asked the Inland Revenue to try to speed decisions on appeals, which may take five years to clear.

The City collects rates for 1, and the GLC takes 85 per cent of what is collected. The City should have received £8.5m during the last financial year first six months of the current year. It has had to borrow £6.25m at an annual interest of £1m to meet the shortfall caused by the appeals.

The City, which should have saved £1.8m over the same period, has also borrowed. If appeals are decided in favour of local authorities the ratepayer pays no interest on the money he has retained.

The GLC said yesterday that ratepayers at Westminster, which in terms of commercial ratepayers is fairly comparable to the City, have largely met the demands.

New proposals: The rating system should be strengthened to give local authorities greater financial independence from the central government. Mr John Bassett, president of the Rating and Valuation Association, said at Bournemouth yesterday (our Local Government correspondent writes).

He suggested that the government should apply a limit to the local government rate levy up to which income tax would be deductible. Above that figure money spent by local authorities would have to be found entirely from the ratepayers. That would make authorities more directly accountable to the local electorate.

Addressing the annual conference of the association at a time when protest against the rating system is high, Mr Bassett defended it against the "fumblings of political opportunists" and criticized the restrictive, capricious, incomprehensible and in some cases vindictive government legislation.

He said that the complex system of government grants had eroded the vanishing point of the connection between the level of rates paid and the standard of service received. The average ratepayer probably

felt that his local authority was "merely the front organization collecting funds towards parliamentary expenditure incurred vicariously by his councillors as part of a gigantic financial illusion".

Democratically elected local government bodies, to maintain their independence at all must not remain in the position of supplicants to the Exchequer. Local income tax would not be the answer, for there was no reason to suppose that local income resources would be any more evenly spread than taxable value.

"I do not see any alternative to the continuance in some form of the present system," Mr Bassett said. "This is not to say I consider the rating system perfect or ideal; indeed the United Kingdom rating system could be strengthened considerably and do more to give new authorities the financial autonomy required."

Revaluations would have to be more regular and thorough and reliefs given for political expediency, such as agricultural derating and domestic relief, would have to be discontinued.

The clinics specialized in heat treatments, massage and exercises to reduce too solid flesh and promote the thin woman struggling inside every fat one to get out. Thianing courses could cost several hundred pounds, paid in advance. The charges worked out at about £11 for every inch off the waist-line.

Outside the Knightsbridge branch, Mrs Ivy Mott, from Leytonstone, said she had lost more than £200 but far fewer pounds. In a year of treatment she had lost 14lb and had about two years of appointments left.

Mrs Irma Alan-Smith, who has an artificial hip, said she had lost £200. She had been advised by University College Hospital to keep her weight at nine stone so that the hip did not suffer metal fatigue.

Yard detective remanded on perjury charges

Det Sergeant Grant Smith, aged 32, of Scotland Yard, appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, on three charges of perjury and one of fabricating evidence.

Sergeant Smith, of Alexandra Road, Ashford, Middlesex, was remanded on bail until November 20.

## Pounds lost by the fat of the land

By Philip Howard  
The pounds being lost at the Fair Lady Clinics of England yesterday were sterling rather than the avoidpools that used to be their business.

Mr Victor Nyssen, managing director of the main clinic opposite Harrods, said he did not know whether customers got money back. Behind his locked glass door the purple upholstery that usually sits beneath the weight of some of the fattest women in Knightsbridge was vacant and uncomressed.

The eight clinics in London and Manchester were closed because the group has gone out of business. Overweight and over-excited women gathered in the street outside the clinics, missing their appointments and apprehensive about getting their money back.

Notices in the windows beneath the emblem of the flesh-melting and beautifying business, a svelte and sylph-like female posing on one toe upon a pink rose, said that all inquiries should be made by post and would be forwarded to the appropriate authority.

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Dame Ninette de Valois, the former prima ballerina, with Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, who is 10. The child has begun lessons at the Royal Ballet School, where Lord Snowdon, her father, took this photograph.

## Churches to be demolished to pay for resource centre

From Pearce Wright  
Science Correspondent  
Swindon

In an attempt to foster a better community understanding of the benefits and disadvantages of scientific advances in a variety of fields, several churches in Swindon are to be demolished and their sites sold to pay for a new lay academy or resource centre.

The scheme is one of several projects to emerge from an experiment started a year ago by the Swindon Technocentre and the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A set of discussion papers prepared for this two-day meeting forms an interim report of the first year. Groups from industry, local government, schools, the churches and elsewhere have examined specific areas of community life.

society while encouraging those that are useful.

Details of the lay academy were given at a conference yesterday by the Rev John Williams, representing a group called Swindon's Central Churches, which embraces most of the Nonconformist denominations and the Anglican Church.

While Sir Hugh Robson, the principal, confined himself to a statement, the students took more positive action by occupying four university-owned buildings.

At a general meeting yesterday the students endorsed the action of their leaders in occupying unused university property in order to draw attention to the shortage of student accommodation.

Sir Hugh said the past year had been unusually difficult. There was a government embargo on university building and the new rent Act had reduced the number of flats.

## Scots students occupy unused buildings

Officials and students at Edinburgh University clashed again yesterday when they disputed the efforts made to provide accommodation.

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## Hospital closure

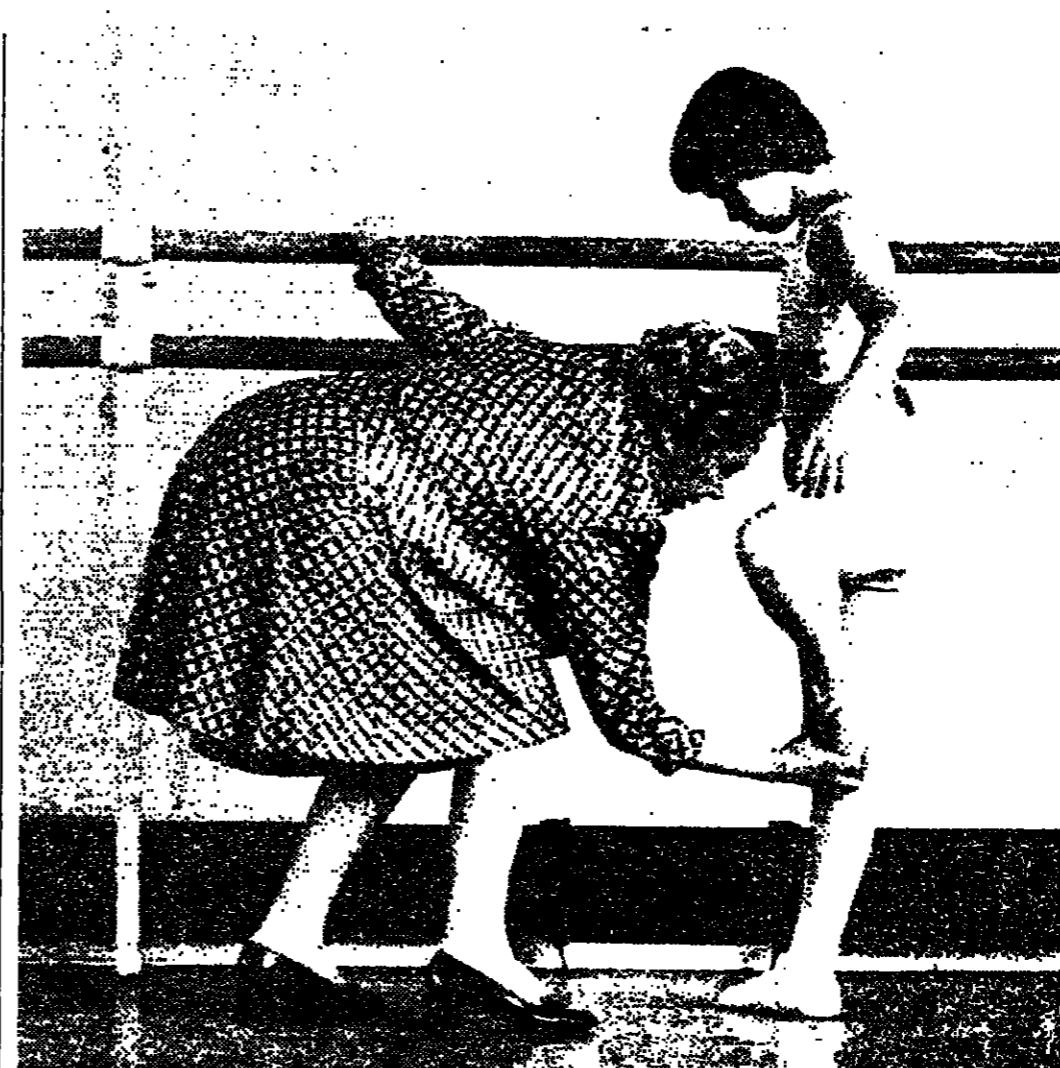
West Suffolk Hospital, Bury St Edmunds, opened 10 months ago at a cost of £3.5m, has closed its six operating theatres until fire safety measures are carried out.

## Pay talks adjourned

Talks between the Newspaper Society and the National Union of Journalists on pay increases for 9,000 regional journalists were adjourned yesterday until Wednesday.

## Murder case appeal

Sister Jessie McAvish, jailed for life on October 7 for the murder of a patient at Ruthill Hospital, Glasgow, is to appeal against conviction.



## cocoa dealer said to have st £1.5m acquitted

A man said to have lost more than £1m of his company's money on the cocoa market walked free from the trial Criminal Court yesterday.

Without calling on the defence, Judge Gwyn Morris, ruled that it would be unsafe to convict on the evidence directed the jury to acquit Mr Normoyle, aged 43, of 43, of Drive, Cheadle Park, of obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception and by giving record sheets relating to cocoa deals in June.

Inside the court after the trial Mr Normoyle said: "I think the circumstances of that on the London cocoa market were quite extraordinary my company was not the one to have made big

losses". He said that had his speculation paid off the company would have patted him on the back.

The prosecution had alleged that Mr Normoyle was instructed never to risk more than £3,000 at any one time but took a gamble and lost £1.5m in a disastrous fortnight and tried to cover up his faked trading sheets.

The judge said trading sheets had a limited, transient life and were not used for any accounting purposes by the defendant's employers, Ferguson Wild and Co.

They received daily registration statements from the International Commodities Clearing House which set out in detail all the transactions of the previous day. There was no question of profit or personal gain to Mr Normoyle.

## Two awards by Tomalin

Mr Brian Wilson, aged 25, who is trying to establish radical weekly newspapers in Scotland, is to receive £500 from the Nicholas Tomalin Memorial Trust for helping journalists in professional or personal need.

Mr Wilson will use his award to investigate island transport and the development of the oil industry in Norway.

An award of £100 goes to Mr Seamus Serutia, aged 34, former editor of *Lesotho Lekhlo*, the newspaper, formed an uncontentious religious weekly, was banned under Mr Serutia's editorship. He escaped from house arrest in Lesotho and came to Britain.

The award fund was set up by friends and colleagues of Nicholas Tomalin, who was killed last year while reporting the Middle East war for *The Sunday Times*.

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## HOME NEWS

## New role for nurses in health teams urged by BMA panel

By John Roper  
Medical Reporter

Patients would benefit greatly if the concept of health care teams led by doctors, nurses and social workers was adopted throughout the National Health Service, a British Medical Association panel said yesterday after 18 months' study.

But the document, which was initiated by the BMA's board of science and education, is designed to promote discussion and is a long way from becoming association policy. One, perhaps optimistic, estimate yesterday was that the concept might be working in general practice five years from now.

The idea of health care teams is not new. Impetus has been given to it because, as the report states, there is a world shortage of all members of the healing professions. Although the eventual aim might be doctor-manned health service in every country to see all patients initially, financial and educational resources were too small for that to be achieved.

Members of the panel agree that there will be heated discussion about some of their proposals, such as a recommendation that nurses in the team should undertake not only assessment and counselling of

patients but sometimes treat them.

Professor J. H. Barber, Professor of General Practice, Glasgow University, one of the members, said the main objection of many doctors was that the team concept to some extent diminished or diluted their responsibility. But the profession had been moving over the last 15 years to a recognition that one person could no longer give full care and that responsibility should be shared.

Encouragement for the concept was given at the press conference yesterday by Dr R. A. Keable-Milner, chairman of the general medical services committee of the BMA, which represents 23,000 family doctors.

There was little in the document that was not his committee's policy, he said. He was convinced that health care teams could give the public a better service.

The report will be discussed by the BMA's general practitioner, hospital and junior hospital doctor committees and is likely to be included on the agenda for the annual representative meeting at Leeds next year.

*Primary Health Care Teams, Board of Science and Education, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JP, 50p.*

## Plea for sick children to be cared for at home

By Our Medical Reporter

Sick children should be nursed at home wherever possible, Mrs Angela Rumbold, chairman of the National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital, said at its annual conference in London yesterday.

Even in homes where there were poor facilities, such as lack of hot water, outdoor latrines and a working mother, there were many families who, with the aid of a determined primary health care planning team and cooperative local authority social services departments, could find a way.

There was an enormous psychological advantage especially for very young children, if they did not have to go into a strange, often frightening hospital ward, where they were separated from their mother.

Most mothers would respond to the challenge of caring for their children at home if they knew they could rely on support from experts. There would be a saving in National Health Service costs. Inpatient treatment cost about £17 a day. The association thought that a home-care scheme for children would cost about a quarter less.

The report will be discussed by the BMA's general practitioner, hospital and junior hospital doctor committees and is likely to be included on the agenda for the annual representative meeting at Leeds next year.

*Primary Health Care Teams, Board of Science and Education, BMA House, Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9JP, 50p.*

## Women dislike idea of male midwives

By Our Medical Reporter

Most pregnant wives and their husbands firmly reject the idea of male midwives, according to the results of a survey published in the *Nursing Times* today.

About a thousand questionnaires were filled in by patients in the Greenwich and Bexley area. Sixty-three per cent of patients did not approve of men training as midwives, and the same percentage of husbands disliked the idea of their wives being attended by men.

The area of antenatal care where midwives were most rejected was breast care, to

followed by advice on difficulties.

More comments were made about the emotional aspects of childbirth than any other. Patients felt that their emotional needs would be more fully met by women. One patient wrote: "Even though many midwives have never been pregnant, there always appears to be a natural and inherent affinity towards the mothers which no amount of training could induce. One could loosely term it 'maternal instinct', which I believe no man has or understands."

Many patients seemed to feel that midwives involved in such intimate care that they would find it embarrassing to the rest of the *Dad's Army*.

At present only women are trained as midwives in this country, but discussion on the issue has recently arisen.

## Complaint over 'council fiddlers' is upheld

A council's complaint about a newspaper article on attendance money paid to councillors was upheld yesterday by the Press Council.

The *Evening Dispatch*, at Darlington published a list of 51 members of Sedgefield District Council with amounts they had claimed over two months. It was headed "Our What They Made Chart" and referred to a "spot-the-fiddlers" contest.

The council complained that the article misrepresented the facts and implied malpractice of the system of allowances.

The article said that people would recognize their local councillor if he or she was worth the cash and reckon up whether they would lose any earnings by being on the council.

It continued: "To add a bit of zest, a mystery spot-the-fiddlers contest. See if you can pick out the people—and there are a few—who lost not a penny being on the council yet claimed a fat fortune in allowances." It was inaccurate and misleading. The complaint is upheld.

## NCB wants early talks on restoring production

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The National Coal Board will invite miners' leaders today to early talks on a revised version of the industry's proposed productivity scheme.

The board's initiative comes on the day that the National Union of Mineworkers considers its own plan for an alternative productivity scheme. It also comes after a gloomy session of the industry's discussion forum yesterday which called for immediate joint action at pit level to get coal production back on target.

At the meeting of the industry's National Joint Policy Advisory Council the board warned workers' representatives and colliery managers that production was falling much short of the target set six months ago. In May, all the organizations in the industry committed themselves to achieving a national output of at least 120 million tons to meet the winter requirements of consumers, particularly the Central Electricity Generating Board.

A statement from the board yesterday stressed that output figure was regarded by the policy advisory council as a "necessary springboard" for the industry's long-term future.

The statement added: "The industry is not so far heading for 120 million tons despite efforts to date on the joint production drive." Judging by present performance an output of barely 114 million tons was likely by the year's end "which could be only just sufficient to meet the needs of the market".

The miners' union, pit foremen's leaders, colliery managers and mining engineers agreed at yesterday's talks with the board that the industry had enough capacity to recover the lost ground by the end of March. In view of the difficult fuel situation any shortfall might create, the parties decided that every colliery should have local joint meetings urgently, to review the half-year's progress of the production drive, and "agree further positive action to be implemented immediately".

The unions and managerial organizations present gave their full support to such action, which will be based on pit meetings with coalface teams and other small groups of men whose output objectives can be expressed clearly.

It is against the critical background of production failing to meet market requirements that the miners' union's committee of eight members this morning will discuss alternative proposals for a national incentive scheme, rather than the Coal Board's suggestion of a pit-based scheme. A discussion paper being put to the meeting will lay down the broad outlines of a national scheme, with the caveat that it may not be as successful in generating higher coal production as the board's proposals.

For its part, the board will tell the NUM at their meeting early next week that it is willing to move from incentives based on individual coalface performance to a pit-based measurement of performance which is closer to the view of moderate opponents to the board's present scheme.

## Police recruit anti-riot squads

By Christopher Walker

Greater Manchester police told *The Times* last night: "We are undertaking a programme of training a number of officers to make up support units to enable us to deal with any public order situation. This is in common with all other police forces throughout the country as part of a mutual aid arrangement or 'call out system'.

"There is no body of officers standing around waiting to be called out; just a number of men who could be called in from the beat. A programme of basic instruction is run at the training school as a normal part of the curriculum."

Disclosures that hundreds of men were being recruited for a unit in Manchester were made earlier this week on a local television news programme, *Grenada Reports*.

The programme said that 300 men, mainly under the age of 35 and single, were being recruited from the Greater Manchester force, to handle political and industrial unrest.

This kind of force appears to be moving in small steps towards the setting up of a national police force, the last thing that we want in Britain."

It is understood that although the units are also in-

tended to handle emergencies such as an aircraft crash quickly, their main purpose is to maintain public order.

Mr Walter Stansfield, Chief Constable of Derbyshire and vice-president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said: "The business of crowd control has been a problem for a number of years. To deal with it, I like to have groups of officers who know each other, which is the main point of these mutual support units. It is part of the general effort to be prepared for whatever situation may confront us."

Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said last night that he would be raising the matter of the units with the Home Secretary. "It is a very disturbing development indeed and I know that at least 12 of my backbench colleagues will be very concerned," he said.

Mr Peart would not specify the rate being sought, but the Government is understood to be pressing for £4.27. It may have to settle for £4.02.

The NFU said that the present market price was £4.85 a score deadweight on average, itself barely enough for efficient farmers to break even. The proposed rise in the guarantee was therefore insignificant, while the ending of the subsidy would cause great concern.

Although market prices had risen slightly in recent weeks, they could not compensate farmers for their heavy losses earlier in the year.

The ministry reported this week that fewer pigs were available for slaughter last month than in September last year. Mr Peart said that there would be less pigmeat available next year because of the recent reduction in the size of the breeding herd and that producers could hope for good returns.

The union said it welcomed the principle of raising support for the market from below, but deplored the level of increase proposed.

South and West. The shopping basket average over nine southern areas was £4.42 and for six Midlands and northern areas it was £4.20.

The survey by the group, based in Sutton, Surrey, showed that tinned peaches rose fastest from June to July (23 per cent) and eggs up by 19 per cent over the three months.

This is the federation's third survey, and it again shows that food prices in the north and Midlands are lower than in the

lowest price they could find for each item and took no account of brand or quality. For all 148 shops, the total price of the 17-item shopping basket averaged £4.29, with a lowest price of £3.73 and a highest of £4.51.

The survey covered 103 shops that had also been surveyed in June, and the average of those showed an increase of 8 per cent over the three months.

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## WEST EUROPE

## Portuguese Cabinet of exiles' story dismissed

Our Correspondent

Madrid, Oct 16

The reported formation in Madrid of a right-wing Portuguese government-in-exile was dismissed in the Spanish capital tonight as a hoax. One man named as the "Information Minister" described the story as a fantasy.

After publication of the story, *Nuestro Diario*, a newspaper owned by members of Opus Dei, the powerful Roman Catholic Organization, the Foreign Ministry hastened to publish a statement that it would not allow such an exile government to operate on its territory.

Spain's official policy, it explained, was one of non-interference in the internal affairs of countries with which it maintained diplomatic relations.

The report said that Portugal's exiles met in an hotel in Madrid yesterday and agreed to constitute a "Portuguese Government of the silent majority" dedicated to "the struggle for the liberation of Portugal from internal communism, the claws of Soviets and traitors of the war regime".

The *Nuestro Diario* story also said that the names of the Defence Minister and the Minister of Defence could not be immediately disclosed because they were still in Portugal until armed communist

Channel

"minister," the news

writer did not name. Senator Francisco Dutra Faria, director

of the official Portuguese news

agency under Dr Caetano and Salazar, was quick to deny appointment as a Minister.

Information. He said: "It's

first I've heard of it—of

absurd appointment as well

as the fantastic formation of

a government. It is false,

totally false."

Lisbon Correspondent

s: There was no official

reaction in Lisbon but the

general tendency in government

was to laugh the report

as a joke.

Our new members of

lisbon junta named

Our Correspondent

in, Oct 16

President Costa Gomes of

Portugal left Lisbon today for

New York where he will speak

at the United Nations General

Assembly. He will also

meet President Ford in Washington. He is the first

President ever to

before the United

nations and the first ever to

received in the White

House.

mission for the President

by the Council of State

meeting yesterday. The

of National Salvation has

one of its original

Admiral Pinheiro de

azevedo, to fulfil the Presi-

dent's duties during his

absence.

The Council of State has

approved the nomination of

the four new members of the

junta to replace General

Spinoza and three other outgoing

generals. They are Brigadier Carlos Fabiao, the last

governor of former Portuguese

Guinea, Lieutenant-Colonel

Fisher Lopes Pires, Colonel

Pinheiro Freire and Lieutenant-Colonel Mendes Dias.

The Council also approved

the appointment of Captain Silvano Pereira to substitute for

Admiral Rosa Coutinho who is

absent as head of the ruling

junta of Angola.

## French miners invade coal board HQ

Our Own Correspondent

Oct 16

French miners find it difficult to understand how, amid an oil crisis which affects more than the other industrial countries of the West, we are still being closed down.

150 of them, wearing tin hats and lamps, occupied the headquarters of the Board yesterday afternoon.

They strewed the contents of sacks of coal on the

to illustrate the fact

there is still coal in the

affected by closure, at

quemont in Lorraine and

St Florent in the Gard. A delegation was received by the secretary-general of the Coal Board.

M Kasparyan, the representative

of the miners' branch of the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), told the men assembled outside:

"We were listened to but not heard. The board sticks to its decision to close the Faulquemont and St Florent pits."

Coal production this year will

be about 25 million tons; and

a new plan drawn up by the

Government after the oil crisis



M. Jean Chambrin, inventor of an engine which he says runs on water and alcohol, has been invited to test it publicly at Le Mans.

## Callaghan tolerance of EEC is growing

From Roger Berthoud

Brussels, Oct 16

Assessing the extent of Mr Callaghan's conversion to the EEC, a major spectator sport at EEC council meetings and their accompanying press briefings.

It is heartening to find that the Foreign Secretary values his meetings with his EEC colleagues as a corrective to the rather domestic viewpoint of the national politician.

For someone accustomed to dealing with civil servants, he has a surprisingly strong dislike of the role of the European Commission and prefers inter-governmental cooperation to the machinery of the EEC's institutions.

Policy ideas should filter down from governments and not up from the Commission, he says.

He has no intention of lifting Britain's "veto" on economic and monetary union until convinced that it is in Britain's interests to push ahead.

## Duke found in car park waiting for end of world

From Dan van der Vat

Bonn, Oct 16

Geneva, Oct 16.—An Italian duke and duchess, missing since June, have been found living penniless with a bizarre sect in the car park of Geneva airport.

When found, a woman member of the sect had been dead for five days from a lung infection.

The police said the sect had been expecting the end of the world last weekend.

Duke Melzi Derfl and his wife set out from the Bergamo area in June with an unfrocked parish priest, who leads the sect, and 15 others.

The group travelled all over Europe, staying at the best hotels on the Duke's money until funds ran out, the police said. Without money and hungry, they washed and drank water in the airport toilets.

The dead woman was identified as Frau Maria Lindenmaier, aged 62, of Garmisch Partenkirchen, West Germany. The other members of the group, including four children, were sent home after questioning.

## Bonn gives ultimatum on accepting Arab loans

From Dan van der Vat

Bonn, Oct 16

The West German government today set out a series of stringent conditions for agreeing to the acceptance of credits by the Nine from the Arab world which come up for discussion by the EEC Ministerial Council next Monday.

Pursuing its new policy of saying "yes, but . . .", the Community decided to finance as it did for the first time last month on farm prices, the Cabinet set out five principal conditions explained by Dr Apel, the Finance Minister, at a press conference in Bonn yesterday.

West Germany would agree to loans to the Community by the Arabs out of oil revenues only if the Council of Ministers imposed an upper limit for 1975 of \$3,000m and a maximum loan period of five years.

Bonn would provide security for any such loan up to a maximum of 44 per cent.

The Community member to benefit from any loan must be identified in advance of its being accepted. The credit must go direct to the central bank of the country receiving it, and must be used "exclusively" for covering deficits in the balance of payments.

Finally, "strict conditions in economic policy, particularly stability (anti-inflation) policy" must be imposed on the beneficiary state.

Dr Apel also said that final acceptance by West Germany of such loans to the Community was dependent upon agreement to the idea by the Bundestag. This was because West German security for such loans had to be provided for in the federal budget.

West Germany, the minister said, was prepared to make sacrifices for Europe, but these should be coupled with progress towards European unification.

This has always been the approach of the Schmidt Administration to the application of West Germany's economic strength.

## OVERSEAS

## Russians are told to expect US trade liberalization soon

Moscow, Oct 16.—Mr William Simon, the American Treasury Secretary, said today he told Soviet officials during talks here to expect Washington to grant the Soviet Union trading status by the end of the year.

He was speaking to reporters shortly before leaving after days of talks with Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party

and other officials on prospects for expanding America-Soviet trade.

Mr Brezhnev last night accused those who oppose President Ford's plans to lift trade barriers to Russian goods of interfering in internal Soviet affairs. They have been Congressmen demands that the Soviet Union should let Soviet Jews emigrate more freely before being granted most-favoured-nation status.

Mr Simon said Soviet officials were happy at the prospect that a Bill allowing for the status to be conferred would be approved before the end of the year.

In his speech last night during a dinner for Mr Simon, Mr Brezhnev said Russia considered it "utterly irrelevant and unacceptable" that demands were made for internal changes within the Soviet Union in return for trade concessions.

He said: "We still believe that prospects of business relations between our two countries

will be determined by real economic and political interests of the two states and not by the egoistic designs of certain individuals or narrow political groups whose mentality has not yet been freed from the outdated legacy of the Cold War."

In one of the strongest statements yet by the Soviet authorities on the trade Bill, Mr Brezhnev said further development of American-Soviet economic cooperation could be seriously arrested unless what he called discrimination against the Russians was removed.

At the same time he praised the United States Government for its attempts to create long-term Soviet-American economic ties.

It appeared evident from Mr Brezhnev's remarks that the Soviet Union was not prepared to give ground on the emigration question. A compromise which has been attempted by Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, and by American senators who are leading the fight for liberalized emigration in connexion with ratification of the trade Bill.

"China cannot be put on the agenda if it is to be a success," Mr Kissinger said. Conference sources said the Italian party, the strongest in the West, wanted to limit discussion to purely European problems.

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## OVERSEAS

## Israel frees leaders of West Bank settlers but troops evict more

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Oct 16

Rabbi Moshe Levinger and Mr Hanan Porat, leaders of the campaign for unauthorized Jewish settlement in occupied Arab areas, were released from prison today without giving any reason that they would give up their attempts.

Police had been considering seeking an extension of the detention orders against the two men, who were arrested two days ago at Shiloh, north of the Christian Arab town of Ramallah.

The Government appears, however, to have changed its tactics in dealing with the squatters, who have been diverting the time and energy of the Army in the past week. It has ordered the removal of road-blocks, which have in any case been only partially successful in preventing the religious zealots from reaching their chosen bits of desert.

In the round-up, the police and troops used helicopters and light aircraft. Israel radio said, and at one point confiscated two of the demonstrators' cars and the drivers' licences—UPL.

Moscow, Oct 16.—Egypt's military chiefs, encouraged by signs that the Kremlin is ready to mend its frayed relations with Cairo, opened talks here today with Soviet Defence Ministry officials on possible new arms supplies.

At the same time, Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, resumed discussions with Mr Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, apparently on the next steps to be taken towards an overall settlement of the Middle East problem.

Meanwhile, two prominent film artists and a journalist, all Jews, began a fast in Moscow in protest against not being granted exit visas. They are Mr Michael Sussel, a winning cameraman, Mr Felix Kandil, editor of a popular children's film series, and Mr Yevgeny Barash, a former reporter with Sovetskaya Kultura, the Ministry of Culture's newspaper.—Reuter

Beruit, Oct 16.—A Palestinian guerrilla and a Lebanese civilian were shot dead and three persons were wounded in a clash today at a Lebanese Army check point near Suk al-Khan in the Arkub area, the Defence Ministry announced.

Tel Aviv, Oct 16.—Police and

soldiers today arrested about 160 zealots trying to set up camp at Mestha in the Samaria region of the West Bank, the second such settlement attempt in 24 hours.

In the round-up, the police and troops used helicopters and light aircraft. Israel radio said, and at one point confiscated two of the demonstrators' cars and the drivers' licences—UPL.

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## Aircraft makers forecast increased sales

From Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent  
San Francisco, Oct 16

Aircraft manufacturers will sell as many airliners in the next 10 years as they have in the past quarter of a century, despite the effect of the oil crisis on airlines' fortunes. Mr Jack Steiner, vice-president of Boeing, said in San Francisco today.

He told the aerospace industry's conference that Boeing had predicted in August, 1973, that it would produce 175 aircraft in 1975, but, after the fuel crisis reduced this forecast to 110. In fact, Boeing would actually build 195.

The world market would be worth over \$5,000 million (£2,100m) a year for deliveries from 1977 to 1985, Mr Steiner said.

Mr Philip Foreman, managing director of Short Brothers and Harland, of Belfast, told the conference that in the next seven years he saw a market for up to 800 new aircraft in the 20-to-30-seat category, representing \$1,000m worth of business.

## Ethiopian rebels strafed in attack by jets

Addis Ababa, Oct 16.—Heavy fighting has broken out between Government forces and guerrillas near the Eritrean capital of Asmara, according to diplomatic sources.

No casualty figures have been issued, but a military spokesman in Addis Ababa said a statement on the situation in Eritrea would be issued soon and troops were on their way.

Hotel nationalized: The Wabe Shebelle hotel, one of Addis Ababa's leading hotels previously owned by five grandsons of the deposed Emperor, has been nationalized, the government announced today.—UPI, Reuter

### Chess draw likely

Moscow, Oct 16.—Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi adjourned the thirteenth game of their chess match tonight in what appeared to be a drawn lead. Karpov holds a 2-0 lead.—Reuter

Law Report October 16 1974

## Colour bar by working men's club not unlawful

Dockers' Labour Club and Institute Ltd v Race Relations Board

Before Lord Reid, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Diplock, Lord Simon of Glaisdale and Lord Kilbrandon (sitting during the Dissolution of Parliament).

The House of Lords held that a working men's club which elected its members and operated a colour bar was not guilty of unlawful discrimination when it refused to provide a coloured associate member, one of about one thousand associates, to sit in 4,000 clubs in the country, with goods or services because those associates were not "a section of the public" within section 2(1) of the Race Relations Act, 1968, and the appeal court club operated in the private sphere, not "in the public" within the Act.

What Chorlton's case decided was that the sphere excluded from the operation of the Act by the words "the public or a section of the public" was wider than the purely domestic sphere of public clubs and restaurants, but not domestic but private. Then it had to be determined whether clubs fell within the private or the public sphere. In Chorlton's case the club was only concerned with the provision of facilities and services to members of the club.

Admittedly each of the 4,000 clubs remained in the private sphere when electing its members and the law would not interfere if there was discrimination there. His Lordship's views were strengthened by considering the apparent policy of the Act to discriminate first in the public sphere. It seemed to him highly improbable that it could have been intended that the law should intrude with regard to guests and temporary members or associates and avoid interference with regard to members themselves. He would allow the appeal.

The only question was whether associates were "a section of the public".

What Chorlton's case decided was that the sphere excluded from the operation of the Act by the words "the public or a section of the public" much litigation might perhaps have been avoided.

LORD DILHORNE, concurring, said that if the section bar did not apply to the club, then the provision to members of the club was discriminatory.

Mr Foot also challenged a different principle. The court was asked to consider whether clubs had been able to interpret with one voice the questioned provision. It was not necessary to emphasize the need for some administrative combination of possible remedies for that constitutional infirmity.

The grounds of application were that the trial judge (Judge King-Hamilton, QC) of the Court of Appeal had given a new dimension to the problem of the legal rights to discriminate against the stranger. If everyone were rational and humane this was not a problem. But it would be needed to prevent one man being treated by his fellow men less favourably than another simply on the ground of his colour, race or ethnic or national origins.

There was no offence against the law to discriminate against a candidate on grounds of colour.

The House did not consider the position of guests, temporary members under reciprocal arrangements with other clubs, or associates of the union—selected by some person or body other than the club or its committee.

The central and most obvious exclusion from the operation of the Act—the private household—showed that selection was not the only basis for holding them in the public sphere.

A father did not select his children. He selected his own guests; yet his Lordship did not think that it could possibly be argued that he could not do so.

It was his Lordship's view that the code applied ought to be simple and readily comprehensible by ordinary men and women. It could be so put by the question: Would it be right if he opened his house to a section of the public, for example, members of a particular profession?

Similar considerations must apply to a club. The question was whether a working men's club which belonged to the union went out of the private into the public sphere in offering its facilities to non-members.

His Lordship had ruled that the union rules and provided for election of members: a candidate must first be proposed and seconded; his name was screened for the information of other members; and then the club committee decided whether he was to be elected.

Members of any club could be come associates on payment of small fees. Associates had the right to enter any club and scheme and enjoy substantially all the rights of members of that club. There were about one million associates.

Some of the clubs had a colour bar, the Preston club among them. Mr Sherwin, who was colour-blind, was a member of another club which had no colour bar and was an associate. In 1970 he went with friends to the Preston club. When he ordered drinks the colour bar told him of the colour bar. He left.

The central question was to make a difference. What was to make it different? That was too theoretical to be of any importance. Indeed, nor one reason had been given why members should count. Every one of

them was reported to be of

the same colour.

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to some  
refugees

## Mr Ford's 12-point self-help appeal to American people

By Frank Vogl  
Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 16.—President Ford is stepping up his campaign to get Americans to take actions in their own homes to curb inflation. In a nationally televised speech last night the President set 12 specific ways in which individuals could help in what he now continually refers to as "the war on inflation". The President's strategy is firmly based on obtaining massive national support for voluntary restraint by business on setting prices, by organizing our wage demands, and by individuals in their standard living. His strong appeals for voluntary action clash with the call in his television address last night by Mr Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, for legislative action to combat present economic difficulties. The Senator called for price and profit controls, re-ranging tax reform, increased public works programmes, and negotiations with producers to secure lower oil peaking in Kansas City that less it acted swiftly on the programme he has proposed he will be forced to advance a grammar of still tougher measures. He displayed clear anxiety with Congress's opposition to his suggested 5 per cent tax surcharge, but despite the public response so

ardly room to cross oneself in churches these days, Solzhenitsyn reports

### Russia's growing circle of believers

By Peter Strafford

York, Oct 16

A letter published in New York, the Russian writer, spoken strongly of the strength of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union. At a time when people in the West are warm towards religion, he said, perhaps nowhere in the world are attendances at Christian churches so great as in Soviet Union.

He is, he says, practising no room to make a profession. It is even difficult to oneself. People attending services fell each other's ideas, and this strengthens in meeting persecution.

Solzhenitsyn adds that circle of believers is even more than is visible to us. In the area of Ryazan, east of Moscow, he says, 70 per cent of babies are christened, regardless of baptisms and persecutions. In cemeteries, the crosses crowd out the conventional columns with stars and doves.

Solzhenitsyn gave these descriptions in a letter written to him in Ryazan. In the area of Ryazan, east of Moscow, he says, 70 per cent of babies are christened, regardless of baptisms and persecutions. In cemeteries, the crosses crowd out the conventional columns with stars and doves.

In many ways, Mr Solzhenitsyn's remarks may not be entirely to the liking of the meeting. The Orthodox Church outside Russia has

long been bitterly critical of the official church inside the Soviet Union, which it regards as compromised by its concessions to the Soviet Government.

It has made much of the existence of a "catacomb church", separate from the official church and underground.

In his letter, Mr Solzhenitsyn plays down the existence of this secret church. He does not deny the restraints on official church activity, nor the compromises made by many of the church leaders. But he says that things are no longer as difficult for believers as they were in the days of Stalin, and that secrecy is no longer necessary.

He himself, he says, knows women who hid priests in the 1930s and organized secret services in their homes. Nowadays, they simply go to the nearest church. The militant atheist of the 1920s, who used to go round blowing out candles and chopping up icons, no longer exist. The government no longer has the energy to close churches.

There are instances, Mr Solzhenitsyn concedes, in Ryazan as elsewhere, of people gathering to show reverence for destroyed churches, cemeteries and other religious places. But this, in his view, is not a sign of a secret church, but rather of the fact that there is nowhere else for them to hold services.

Today, on the other hand, the intelligentsia and youth are not necessarily sympathetic to church activities, but they do show respect for them, saving their cynical remarks and laughter for authoritarian communist ideology.

## Bhutto pins blame for revolt in Afghanistan

Our Correspondent

Dhaka, Oct 16

Bhutto, the Pakistani Minister, said today that Pakistan was "certainly" behind the insurgency in Afghanistan, but the Soviet Union was not, though "vested interests" were trying to it.

The Prime Minister, who addressed a press conference at Quetta, attacked India for its alleged role in Baluchistan crisis and bomb explosions which have been rocking parts of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier province with alarm and frequency. Afghanistan, he had claimed the insurgents

said it was possible that India would discuss the role of Pakistan in Baluchistan with the Soviet leaders when it visits Moscow next week.

Bhutto acknowledged third party efforts were made to compose Pak-Afghanistan differences, he said it was not possible to hold talks with a country in its own territories.

## roats trouble Belgrade again

Dessa Tresian

ade, Oct 16

re again Croat nationalism is causing problems for the state authorities. Some persons are to go on shortly for conspiring at the state. They are said to have tried to set up illegal organization which aimed separation and was faced with Croatian exiles.

A group consisting of students and intellectuals from a town on the Adriatic coast, the nationalist movement was particularly strong years ago when Yugoslavia was confronted with a national crisis since the

### Mr Whitlam asserts his authority over rebels

From Our Correspondent

Melbourne, Oct 16

After his statement yesterday that he believed he had the greatest talent at the present time to lead the Labour Government, Mr Whitlam today proved it by scoring a convincing personal victory at a meeting of the federal Parliamentary Labour Party caucus. He defeated a move by rebels to alter Budget proposals.

The move was to restore the \$A400 (£200) maximum taxation deduction allowed for the education of each child, which was cut to \$A150 in last month's Budget. By 53 votes to 26, Mr Whitlam's policy was supported despite pressure by two caucus committees, those for education and economics, to retain the \$A400 deduction.

The move to alter the budget proposal was made while Mr Whitlam was in North America but on his return he received unanimous backing from the Cabinet; for his strong objections to any change.

nationalist minded Croats movement and to have also set up a club based upon pure racism. The club members pledged, among other things, that they would not sell land to or marry anyone but a Croat. One of their beliefs was that the Croats should strive for larger families so as to increase their population.

The group was arrested last June and the trial is expected to be held next month.

Croatian nationalists are not the authorities' only worry. Recently 32 Soviet sympathizers were given stiff sentences for trying to organize an illicit Communist Party which advocated Yugoslavia's return to the Soviet block.

They are said to have tried to organize themselves as a

group consisting of students and intellectuals from a town on the Adriatic coast, the nationalist movement was particularly strong years ago when Yugoslavia was confronted with a national crisis since the

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## In brief

### Protest against Leyland closure

Sydney, Oct 16.—Clerical workers at Sydney port today refused to work on documents concerning the import of foreign cars in protest against the closing of British Leyland's plant here.

Some 3,000 car workers are likely to be out of work as a result of the Leyland decision to close the plant and sell the site to the Government for housing. Unions now are pressing for the nationalization of the Australian car industry.—Reuters.

4. Conserve energy.

5. Establish local citizens' committees to watch how well wages and prices are held in check and recommend who shall get WIN flags (WIN is the President's campaign to "Whip Inflation Now").

6. Work better by wasting less.

7. Shop wisely, look for bargains.

8. Help "eliminate outmoded regulations that keep the cost of goods and services high, and encourage health and safety".

9. Plant vegetable gardens.

10. Help establish recycling programmes for paper and the re-use of scrap metal materials in every community.

11. Cut back on waste of everything from energy to food.

12. Take better care of personal health to reduce work days lost through sickness.

The major television networks decided against live coverage of the speech because they maintained it had little news value. But the President insisted that they change their minds.

15 feared dead in tanker

Jakarta, Oct 16.—Seven bodies have been recovered after a fire in the Swedish tanker Palma (35,191 tons), off the north Sumatra coast. Eight men are still missing, according to the Indonesian oil company Pertamina, which had the ship under charter.

Africans stay away

Johannesburg, Oct 16.—A thousand African miners today refused to go down the East Rand gold mine where one miner was killed and 23 were injured in a tribal fight on Sunday.

Do people buy mink by post?

Apparently, if the orders for the Mail-a-Mink service are any guide. Mink hats and cravats are made by a top furrier to high standards and there are three styles on a little mail order leaflet.

A mink-tail pillbox beret is £13.25 plus 60p postage. The mink and suede or mink and leather cap in the photograph is from £41 to £48 according to colour. A jaunty bushy mink jockey cap is from £56 to £63—the peak caps on and off to give two hat styles. Cravats to match are £25. Prices include VAT—allow four weeks for delivery. Barclay and Access accepted. Mail-a-Mink is at Louis Silverblatt, Morley House, 320 Regent Street, London W1R 5AG.

Pollyanna sells pretty party clothes and day clothes for young children but I approve of the workmanlike gear—duffel coats that are really warm and practical in good colours from about £10 for four-year-olds and tough, drip-dri, painting smocks from about £5 or hard-wearing boiler suits from about £13.20. Pollyanna is at four London shops but you can get the mail order catalogue from 660 Fulham Road, London SW6 5RY.

missions are not subject to the War on Want percentage.

The artists call themselves Inner Eye and their hope is that the public will be a wider public than the gallery-goer. Prices are aimed at most pocket, but I am afraid there are more expensive than inexpensive things. Artists have to live and their talents deserve money. Most modern, the works are clearly presented and the catalogues come from NGS Inner Eye, London WC1V 6XW. Miniatures of some of the works are from only £4.

• Oxfam's all-year-round catalogue is now ready in the 1974-75 edition and it includes Christmas cards. Their designs are good.

• Polka has a varied range of mail-order items—some of which come from abroad with a sort of spring-loaded shelf over the shank to hold the screw firmly in the tip of the screwdriver while you work, having one hand free. Hold the article you are fixing. It is £1.45. There is a mate around to hold the shelf up while you hang on to the screw and the screwdriver (76p plus 8p). Scis-

citors, hanging baskets, cut-out dolls at 48p each, velvet opera bags, Tibetan cotton or mirrorwork shoulder bags (£1.99 and £2.99 respectively).

• The Warehouse is at 39 New Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2. It has no catalogues but sends out a sheet of some of the things in stock and asks you to confirm by telephone at time of ordering. Chinese workers' jackets, Chairman Mao's padded coats, kimonos, long skirts, and inexpensive items such as needles, needles, needles, chocolate letters, and handkerchiefs. Pine furniture from Yugoslavia is good value and their large floor cushions are cheaper than many. The small items are reasonable, and there is plenty of kitchen ware. Quite a few toys cost under 10p, and there are other baubles, bangles and beads. Tele-

phone 01-240 0931. Parking is easy on Saturdays (open from 11 am to 5.30 instead of from 10 am as on weekdays).

• For schools, youngsters' rooms, games rooms, and anywhere you might like to have a choice from the Athena Reproductions catalogue which depicts pop posters and substitutes old advertisements (not only the ubiquitous Toulouse Lautrec either), Renoir, Modigliani, Heath Robinson, Michael Angelo and others. All at 55p.

• Prints and reproductions feature Dali, Picasso, Stubbs, Lowry, Rembrandt, Constable, and others from under £2 and upwards. I like the General Adam and Eve and the Devil's Head for humour and colour, and the feature facsimile miniature houses. You really "assemble" these bricks together to make your own structures and accessories allow children to build up whole towns or villages. By Sinclair Toys of Romford, this is just one of a large collection of items, all reasonable and all available by mail if you cannot get to Regent Street.

• Toy buyers should write at once for Hamley's catalogue, free from 200 Regent Street, London W1R 5AA. If you plan to spend as much as £7.95 there is the most realistic brick-building kit with miniature bricks to make facsimile miniature houses.

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## Ex Libris



Paperthings imports bookplates from America. They are old-fashioned and charming as boxed gifts or singly in books to give. A box of 50 bookplates costs £1.50 from a number of shops or direct from Paperthings Marketing, 68 Upper Street, London N1 0NY. Colour bookplates are for children for the most part but, though some are delightful, I prefer the parchment types with black line drawings—cat and a tree are shown here. In time, there is to be an illustrated mail order catalogue but I am not sure when it will be ready. Meanwhile, order these or phone to ask about others—01-226 2062.

## Tell them you paid 150 guineas.



When it comes to the price tickets on exclusive fashions, the sky's the limit.

Unless you buy direct from Bernat Klein.

Fashions exclusively for the woman who doesn't normally order by mail. At prices considerably lower than she normally pays.

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## SPORT

## Football

## Tottenham go panting home like a lost dog on a misty night

By Geoffrey Green  
Football Correspondent

**TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR** 1      **CARLISLE** 1

On a misty night—the sort of night that leaves one to iron the wrinkles out of one's trousers—Tottenham Hotspur again failed to make their full mark at the expense of draw against Carlisle United, their first in the league this season, enabled them to scramble above Arsenal at the foot of the table on goal average.

Once more at home Tottenham had the lion's share of the game. So much did they have the ball that it would have been a surprise if they had not won. But, sadly, four of them, Neighbour apart, knew much what to do with it. Carlisle, with the odd quick break, on occasion looked the more dangerous. One of these, after four minutes, they took the lead. First, a sloppy back pass from the right wing was captured by Barry out on the right wing. His quick centre was turned in by Owen, so that from the earliest stages Tottenham had a mountain to climb.

There was no doubt that their energy in a man down played largely in the Carlisle half. But the often-mentioned point out in the past, to compress the opposition into a tight area merely confuses and overloads the issue.

This Tottenham side are riddled through and through with injuries. Men like Peayman, Pratt and Coates are trifling and passing out trying to blow the opposing house down, and merely succeeding—especially Coates—in getting in one another's, and other people's way.

## A fatal fall from grace by Rimmer the previous hero

By Tom German  
**MANCHESTER CITY** 2      **ARSENAL** 1

Arsenal's sorry plight at the unfashionable end of the first division looked as if it might become just a little less sombre before half the match at Maine Road last night. Though Manchester were pointedly outplaying them they still nursed a goal lead in the dressing room at the interval but the busier, better side finally eroded their resistance. The speed and enterprise of Tuart were the main factor in delivering the punch line in City's hands.

So Arsenal's depressing sequence stretched to 11 matches without a win. Too frequently they had no one to knit them together coherently; Brady, though skilful enough on the ball at times, still has to add to his experience. Nor does he seem to have the will to Radford, did they have too many teeth to show. Once City had tempered their baste, they held the reins firmly.

Yet Arsenal scored first after a quarter of an hour. It was an unhappy moment for Clarke in the middle of Manchester's defence. Indeed, he was looking anxiously for a rapid return of fortune. A week ago he conceded the penalty which was City's downfall in the league cup tie against Manchester United; on Saturday he put the ball through his own goal to provide Burnley with their wiper; and now he got into the way of all from Radford and himself across the line. It ran directly to Radford, who could scarcely neglect such a chance.

For a brief spell Arsenal moved the ball around with better direction and confidence but they subsided as Manchester got into their stride. Amid all the baste, March and Tuart showed the skill to create the vital openings. One superb piece of footwork by

they look like a team created, as it were, by a committee.

The build-up last night again was far too elaborate, and it was slow; worse still, predictable. They should have taken a leaf out of the book of Balderstone, a cricketer who on this field seemed to have as good a time as anyone. They had a ball and put it where it was needed. Up front, too, Clarke and Martin had their moments for Carlisle, backed by the energetic Barry. But for the most part Spurs were charging wildly into the night. It was all perspiration and little insight.

A minute before half-time they forced one of their many corners. Pratt took it from the left, there was a regular run-of-heads up in the overpopulated goal area; Mayor nodded the ball in. The ball had been kicked it home for the equalizer off his forehead. Earlier, Chivers had shot home a quick one-two between Perryman and Pratt, but the linesman had signalled him offside, and the decision was sporting, taking into account the circumstances. In the second half Tottenham's eyes looked as empty as holes in a mask, and the side as a whole as dismal as a lost dog.

The crowd of 12,823 was the lowest in their first division history at White Hart Lane. Some of the best songs will have to be ended back again. But not like



Alan Foggan, the Middlesbrough forward, just fails to score with a shot at Luton last night. He made amends later with the winning goal.

## Out of the slipstream and out of sight

By Norman Rox

**LUTON TOWN** 0      **MIDDLESBROUGH** 1

Luton Town, never quite sure where they stand geographically, must now be classified in football terms in the environs of languid London rather than the mediocre Midlands. If affinity to either is non-complimentary, it is hardly unfair comment after the nature of their defeat by Middlesbrough last night.

When Luton and Carlisle United had followed Middlesbrough out of the Second Division at the end of last season they may have had reason to believe they were only being drawn along in the slipstream of a far superior team 15 points ahead. Middlesbrough's return to Kenilworth Road simple reiterated the point. They had obviously progressed and learned from their mistakes, though Kelly saved the day with a last-minute chipper goal where Bel got to far beneath his shots. So the pattern persisted with Rimmer having to dash from his line several times to punch clear.

The hero suddenly fell from grace, though, as Middlesbrough took the lead.

Marsh with three red shirts

hovering and harassing, made room for a shot by City's captain which needed a sharp dive from Rimmer to turn it away.

Tuart almost opened a path for Marsh but Kelly saved the day with a high bid to the far post where Bel got to far beneath his shots. So the pattern persisted with Rimmer having to dash from his line several times to punch clear.

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### BOOKS

## The Huxley enigma

Aldous Huxley:

a biography

Volume II 1939-1963

By Sybille Bedford

(Chatto & Windus/Collins £4.50)

It is still not clear what exactly happened to Aldous Huxley. After a *Memorial Volume* (1965) by 27 distinguished witnesses (including Eliot, Isaiah Berlin, André Maurois); after Professor Grover Smith's massive edition of the *Letters* (1969); after Laura Huxley's *psychedelic revelations This Timeless Moment*, and now after the second and concluding volume of Sybille Bedford's 700-page biography, we are left with the old enigma. The brilliant sceptic of the 1920s and 1930s becomes the sage and mystic of the 1940s and 1950s. The cruelly nonchalance satirist of *Crome Yellow* and *Point Counter Point*, one of the finest brains of his generation, is transformed — transfigured — into the passionate preacher of *Island*, advocating rubious generalities about Awareness and Holism and the Buddhist-life.

What was it? A latter-day conversion? Some fainting fawn of charlatanism? Some softening of the brain in that cranky Californian sunshine? Some subtle form of intellectual self-betrayal? Or was it the real thing, a genuine vision into the human future by a gifted man stretching beyond the articulated frontiers of knowledge? Sadly, no conclusion is possible from this biography. Only the change, the transformation, now seems indisputable. Here is Miss Bedford's own personal reaction on one occasion: "It was so evident, so disconcerting, that had it not been for his voice, (his wife) Maria's presence and a kind of continuity in their atmosphere, one would have had the sensation of being 'not with another man, but with another version of the man, a double, a brother.' That was in 1954. Huxley aged 60.

But whatever did happen, occurred essentially between 1936 and 1946. It happened in the transition of the Huxley household between Europe and America, and it happened largely during the unprecedented violence of World War II, from which the Huxleys deliberately withdrew themselves. From America, Maria wrote to Edward Sackville-West in England, in 1940: "when it is over, we cannot probably make up for it; we shall be completely out of the most fatal years of our lives and there will be an uncommunicability that only a long, long time can make up." Perhaps that was itself part of the explanation.

Sybille Bedford's second volume covers the Californian phase, with much international commuting between 1939 and Huxley's death from cancer, which he faced with the greatest courage, in 1963. At an artistic level, Huxley was groping towards new literary forms, and a new open conception of the human universe. From the biographical study of spiritual corruption *Grey Eminence* (1941), and the superbly unorthodox series of critical essays such as *Variations on Piranesi's Prisons* (1950), Huxley moved on to the autobiographical record of a mescaline trip, *The Doors of Perception* (1954), which is really a kind of lay sermon, to the final utopian speculations and ecological warnings of the MIT lectures *What A Piece of Work is Man*, and the programme novel *Island* (1962). Miss Bedford's main limitation here is that she seems excessively nervous of pursuing Huxley to any intellectual conclusion: we are warned instead that she "in no way intend... an evaluation of his thought". In the biography of a thinker, this is disconcerting to put it mildly.

At a day-to-day level, the book is happier. We get fascinating glimpses of the Californian crankery, which is quite extraordinary (Huxley's favourite adjective, with long Oxonian wobs). Living in a series of

Richard Holmes  
Michael Ratcliffe will be back next week.

the emon, barely one eighth of which are familiar to English readers—as Naomi Lewis remarks in her sympathetic foreword. Here, therefore, is a chance to see how Andersen worked at his medium, packing into the framework of a fireside tale what lesser men would need a novel for. The strength of Andersen's "fairy tales" is well enough known; it takes this collection to show how much more wide-ranging his genius was—how history, philosophy and fable can exist together in a grocer's barrel, or how story-telling that began with "The Tinder Box" moved later into regions where Karkit himself would have been at home.

The completeness of the collection would be as nothing, though, were it not for the honesty of its translation. The accusations of chicanery and mawkishness that have so often been levelled at Andersen should more properly be directed at those who failed to convert his difficult Danish into what they have taken to be literary English. But as Erik Haugaard notes here, Andersen's craftsmanship was devoted not towards smoothness but towards preserving the direct colloquialism, the abrupt changes of tone that are a mark of the storyteller's art: "The humour was the salt of it," said Andersen of this style, and Mr Haugaard deserves the utmost praise not simply for catching so well the inflections of the spoken word but for sustaining through this huge undertaking the saltiness of Andersen's very individual humour.

Now, with the arrival of this new translation of *The Complete Tales*, we have the fullest opportunity yet to assess the nature of past deprivations. The book is a weighty one, comprising voluminously with the little pamphlets in which the stories made their first appearance. It is also, with the exception of a very tasteless dust-jacket, unillustrated, so that attention is focused as never before on what Andersen actually wrote. Here, with a bit of jiggery-pokery, are the 156 stories of

Brian Alderson



Osbert Lancaster's jacket design for 'Aunts Aren't Gentlemen'.

### Fiction

#### Monsieur or The Prince of Darkness

By Lawrence Durrell

(Faber, £2.75)

"A new novel by Lawrence Durrell is always a major event. And of how many contemporary writers can that honestly be said?"

Just so. But that is the language of literary publicity, and the reviewer is not considering an event but a book. The only relevant question is, is this a good novel?

I would be comforted to be given a clear answer. But I have read *Monsieur* twice, and still cannot decide if it is an intricate masterpiece, or a self-pastiche by the master, laughing up his sleeve. My admiration and respect for The Alexandria Quartet and for his travel books have increased over 15 years. But past performance is not a valid guide to current form, and it is fatally easy to be dazzled by a name and reputation.

Durrell is a magician. He juggles with glittering words, he conjures up "cloud-capp'd towers, gorgeous palaces and solemn temples", he entrances, intrigues and impresses, elicits cries of astonishment; and like all magicians, ultimate cries of "Where's the catch? We know it's a trick, so how's it done?"

And yet... *Monsieur* contains some of the finest descriptive set-pieces even Durrell has ever written. I would not wish to

have missed these evocations of Avignon; of a winter horse-ride through the Provençal country-side; of Christmas in a chateau crumbling into magnificient decay; of a slow, dreamlike journey down the Nile.

The characters in this tangled web of a novel are memorable because of their eccentricity, insanity or flamboyance, but as human beings they are as hollow as their own grandiose emotions and gestures, and as the ancient (and tediously expounded) Gnostic philosophies in which the central quintet embroil themselves. They draw forth neither tears nor laughter, compassion nor identification. They are not very interesting. This is partly because they never look upon the world of other people, but always inwardly upon themselves, and into the heart of the incestuous, bi-sexual *ménage à trois*, formed by Piers, last owner of the chateau, his mad sister Sivie, and her English husband Bruce. They are corrupt in the deepest sense, and know it, but their self-knowledge brings about the reverse of salvation.

There is, of course, another reason why they are uninteresting. It is because they do not exist. They are only figments, not of Lawrence Durrell's imagination alone, but of another novelist, who is writing his novel within this novel, within yet another writer's novel. An irritating device which has long outlived whatever slight use it may have had. I think it is all done by mirrors. Some of the reflexions within those mirrors are visions of marvellous beauty. Lawrence Durrell is Prospero, then? And yet... *Monsieur* has a baseless fabric".

Or perhaps I'm wrong.

of his reputation as a pretentious chevalier. Also, because Aunts like Dahlia Travers cheerfully resort to blackmail, meaning that if Wooster doesn't deliver the goods, she will bar him from her table, at which are served the dishes created by Anatole, God's gift to the gastric juices.

But what every reader wants is not a breakdown of plot or run-through of dramatis personae, merely a quick guide to long-standing jokes and cross-references. In no particular order, mention is made of that Scripture Knowledge prize-winner, the best of Jefferies, Aunt Agatha, Aunt Dahlia, you recall, spent her early years hunting with the Quoits and Pythons; and her voice can be heard over three counties. You wonder Wooster still loves the aged relative, for she will stop at nothing.

Enter Chapter One, another familiar figure, the spoilsport Dr. E. Jimpton Margravine, who orders Wooster to lay off the cocktails and return to the cockneys and round heady walks in the countryside around Mainz.

Seriously though. Is it among the best of Jefferies? No. The master is now spreading himself, rather than thin, to laugh a page, rather than a line. And don't care for all this up-dating—references to protest marches and civil disobedience. And would the old Wooster ever have admitted to being in love? Engaged, by accident, yes, but that's a different matter.

Enough of this carpentry, for who else could possibly write? She uttered a sound rather like an elephant taking its foot out of a mud hole in a Burmese teak-forest? I asked that question of a friend. (Not one of us.) "Anyone else could," he replied. "Tcha!" I said. And I meant it to sting.

ing the part brings him insight into the working of the comic psyche, his own condition, and, more important still, gives him an understanding of others.

On with the motley, then. Brian Glanville takes us far beyond these clichés. His book confides a perceptive, moving, funny, bawdy and truthful A total success.

Susan Hill

### Political genius

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It requires greater learning and more ability than mine!" And so the solicitor would tell the litigant that he

needed a barrister.

Bagehot never, as it were,

needed a barrister. Whatever

the subject, he felt that his

learning and ability were sufficient

for him to come to a conclusion

and advise his readers accordingly.

Rereading him today it is hard to think he was

mistaken.

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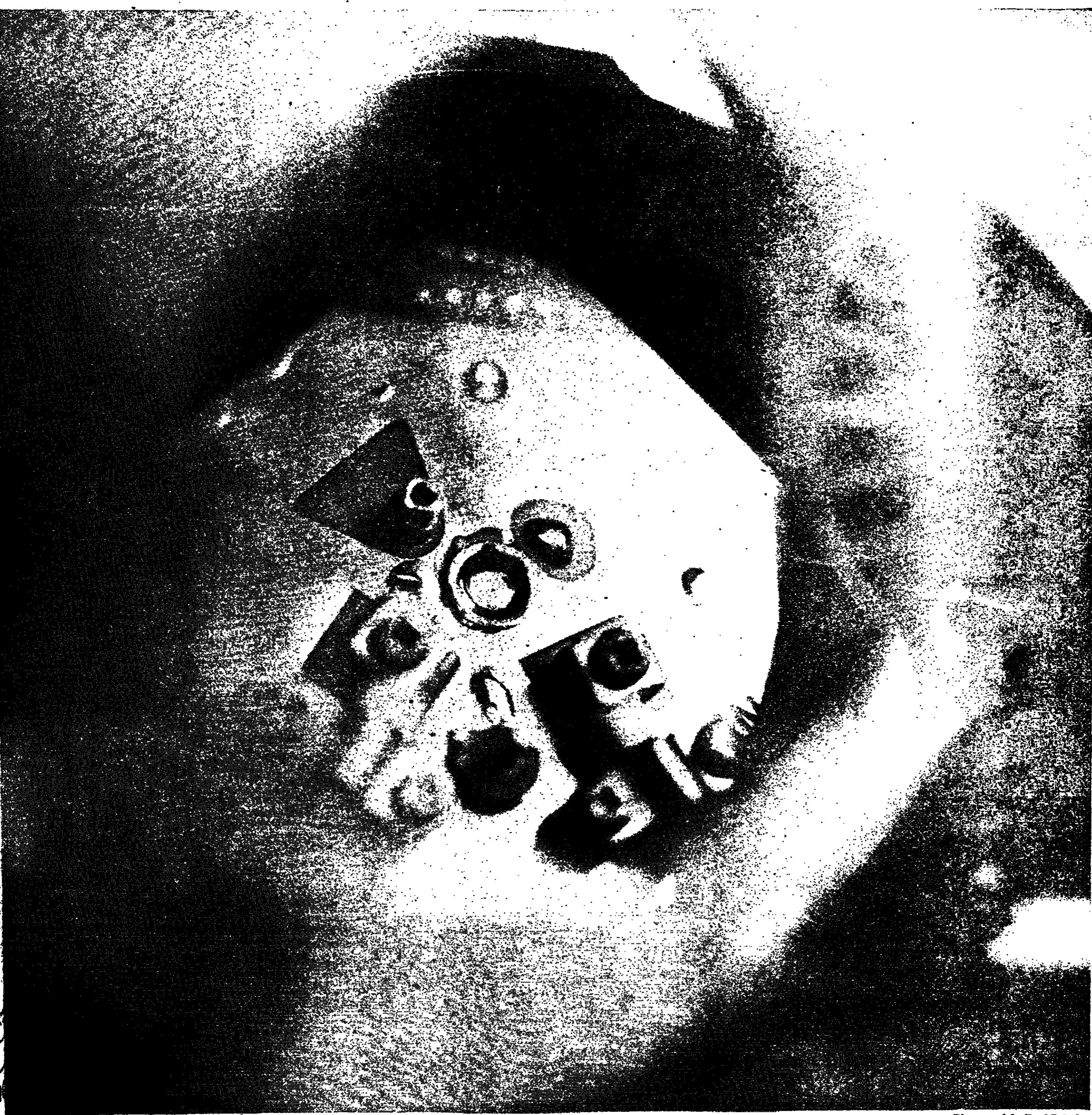
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1 acre, some. Offers in  
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**Appointments**  
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on pages 13 and 20

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Further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 November 1974) may be obtained by writing to the Civil Service Commission, Almon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephoning BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 (or, for 24 hour answering service, LONDON 01-839 1992). Please quote reference G/8772/2.

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Application forms and further details may be obtained from:

Mrs June Carroll,  
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL,  
State House,  
High Holborn, LONDON WC1R 4TH.  
Telephone: 01-405 6491 extension 317.  
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01-580 5599 ext 136.

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A recognized veterinary or other relevant university degree is desirable and suitable experience in animal husbandry and staff control is an essential requirement. The salary range is \$7,614 to \$8,056 per annum and some further increase on these figures can be expected before the applicant takes up the position. Applications close on 11th December, 1974. Applications or requests for Conditions of Appointment should be made by airmail and addressed to the Personnel Officer, Auckland City Council, Private Bag, Auckland 1, New Zealand.

Applications in writing to The Employment Manager, Times Newspapers Limited, PO Box 7, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1.

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Ronald Butt

## Mr Wilson must show courage from the start

Mr Wilson is by disposition a conciliator and a concensual man in party terms, and it stands to reason that so far as he finds it politically possible, he is also a consensus-man in national terms. The conciliatory nature of his first broadcast to the nation since the election, with its call for national unity, is therefore no cause for surprise. Nor is it to be seen as simply going through the motions for the sake of a tactical build-up of the Government's popularity. Mr Wilson sees now, as Mr Heath saw during the election campaign, that no government can hope to overcome the dangers facing the country if it builds only on the narrow support of its own party and is in conflict with the rest of the nation.

Mr Heath's bitterness that Mr Wilson has now stolen his pre-election message is understandable—but Mr Wilson's behaviour, even if not particularly likable, is also comprehensible, given the kind of party he has to lead and the manner (which is conceivably the only practicable manner) in which he has chosen to lead it for the past 11 years.

Mr Wilson's particular political gift (not unlike that of Mr Harold Macmillan, whom he has always admired) is to lead his party in one direction while talking a political rhetoric that suggests he is going in the other. The difference between them is that a much greater contradiction is involved for a Labour leader in such tactics because Labour is a much more contradictory party than the Conservatives. The Tories do not, after all, have one section of their party which wants more or less to destroy the existing social and economic system—root-and-branch and another—which sees, as Mr Wilson does, that however much that system is in need of reform, it is the guarantor of political liberty. The Tories do not, above all, have as their paymaster the powerful unions whose *raison d'être* is so often to do things for their members which any government must, in the national interest, resist in one way or another.

The question now is whether Mr Wilson will be able to crown his political career by using his mastery of political ambiguity to preside over something like a solution to the national economic problem, as he sought to do but was prevented from doing by the unions between 1964 and 1970. Then the unions not only effectively destroyed the Labour Government's incomes policies but, much more seriously, made it impossible to control the economy properly. It was above all the objections of the unions that drove Mr Wilson's first government to adopt the easy option of growth-at-all-costs to achieve the planned "growth of wages".

That, after all, was what the prolonged conflict between the Treasury (economic discipline) and the Department of Economic Affairs (growth galore) was about. That was why Mr Callaghan's Treasury was beaten (until it was too late) by Lord George-Brown's DEA and why Mr Callaghan (an unfairly maligned Chancellor given the conditions he had to operate in) was driven out of the Treasury after the devaluation which represented the failure of all the Government's previous policy.

It is especially worth recalling—because there is a lesson in it—that it was only under that shock that the Labour Government, with Mr Roy Jenkins as Chancellor, finally nerved itself to do what it had to do—imposing financial and economic restraints which were inevitably unpopular with the mass of working people. Yet when Mr Wilson's last Government did act decisively after devaluation, it evoked no

\$950,000,000: that's what it would mean in hard cash to house and create employment for 200,000 displaced and dispossessed Cypriots, now concentrated in the south of Cyprus, were the partition of the island deny to them the freedom to return home. But is partition or geographical federation a pre-requisite to a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute? Is it even what the majority of the Cyprus people want? It was to find out the answers to these questions that I went to Cyprus. After two weeks on the island I have returned stronger in my conviction that the majority of both communities desire peaceful co-existence with each other. It is inevitable, but natural, that there are those Turks who seek what they consider will be a more secure future in the north, but there are many others who will prefer to remain where they are; where they have their livelihood and status; and they said as much to me. Equally I spoke with Greeks, both young and old who are refugees from their homes in the north. They were victims of the fighting but they were unanimous that as soon as they were able they would return I spoke particularly with groups who came from Morgan, Mytton and even Kyrenia. They had a doubt about returning once the Turkish army had withdrawn; there was no animosity on their part towards their Turkish Cypriot neighbours, who they looked upon as their friends of many years' standing and with whom they expected to live cordially in future. These were not isolated cases, but represented a general pattern of approach to a relationship that has survived the effects of the fighting.

The myth of deep animosity between Greeks and Turks is one that has been perpetuated by those who seek to convince their fellows and world opinion that the two communities can

not live together; but it is a myth long overdue for exploded. There are too many examples of people in mixed villages and mixed communities living amicably as neighbours; of Greeks and Turks working together in factories and in the fields; of co-operation together over community issues. One would imagine that such relationships would have been severed or badly mauled as a result of recent events, but no, the cooperation and coexistence remain as firm as before. Many are the examples during the fighting where human relations and standards of civilized behaviour have triumphed over ethnic differences, requiring a degree of courage on the part of the persons concerned. There is the case of the Turkish Cypriot girl who rescued the only surviving National Guardsman of a group of five who were being pursued by Turkish army soldiers, hid him in her house until the soldiers had gone and then helped him to escape to his own lines. There was another case of a Turkish Cypriot who held up a Turkish army truck containing a group of young Greek girls who were being taken to the nearby camp for the "entertainment" of the soldiers, and forced the driver, under threat of being shot, to release them. Then there is the case of the Greeks from a mixed village who offered themselves as hostages to the Cyprus police, who were holding Turks from the same village on suspicion of possessing a machine gun. The Greeks insisted that they were all good friends in the village and had the Turks had the gun they would have known about it. Eventually they convinced the police and Greeks and Turks went home happily together. Stories like this are reported every day and are believed—because no one sees anything surprising in the actions of the people concerned. In the village coffee house, in the refugee camps, in the offices

of the officials, I received the same impression: that a divided island was not what was wanted, except by the very few; and those who did, sought it for the protection it would provide—a protection presumably which was dependent in their eyes on the continuing presence of the Turkish army.

Unable to talk to more than a handful of Turkish Cypriots in Nicosia, it was difficult to form an opinion of how they felt now they had been liberated. The impression that one received was of a person who had just been given a painful injection for an excruciating toothache; he knows that the cause of the trouble is still there and will have to be dealt with later, but the momentary bliss of having without pain dispelled other considerations. There is nothing to suppose that the Turks in the rural areas of the north feel any differently from their counterparts in the south—they are the same people. There is, however, a nagging frustration that must sooner or later express itself—the restriction on free-

dom of movement. No Turkish Cypriot is presently permitted to move freely outside his town or village; inhabitants of Nicosia cannot travel to Kyrenia, Famagusta or elsewhere. Being a freedom loving community the Turkish Cypriots will not take kindly to this imposed blockade for long, particularly when it is known that their compatriots in the south enjoy a greater freedom than they do. Certainly those in the north are more restricted today than at any time since the blockade barriers were lifted in 1968 and the Cyprus Government restored freedom of movement to them.

So we come to the second question: a partition or geographical federation is pre-requisite to a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem? The answer is no in two counts, the one economic, the other human. A divided economy, benefiting all communities, depends upon a settlement based on Cyprus remaining what it always has been, an island unit. In the words of a senior official in the economic department of the government, "Cyprus, if it is to remain viable, must not be subdivided on racial, cultural or economic grounds; if it is, economic strangulation will result." Partition would be the cause of a constant threat to security, requiring the retention rather than the withdrawal of permanent armed forces on the island which will inevitably discourage foreign investment and tourism—the biggest contributor to the island's economic strength. Finally, all displaced persons must be allowed to return to their homes, factories and businesses so that industry can be reactivated.

In human terms the argument would seem just as strong against an ethnic division. The attitude of the vast majority of the people confirms this—and for those who think otherwise division is an unknown quantity and a panacea for their immediate disquiet. It was

interesting to find the Greeks in the south surprisingly relaxed. I found no despair in their faces or in their voices, despite the catastrophe that had overtaken them—a catastrophe very much of their own making, as they were only too ready to admit. As one businessman, who had lost two factories in 1963 and now his third, philosophically put it to me: "Why not smile? It's gone and there is. There is still a lot to live for in Cyprus." In contrast, I found no jubilation in the north, but rather a subdued uncertainty—hopeful but not totally assured.

Much has to change in Cyprus if it is to have the kind of constitution that most Cypriots want. The ones live on the shoulders of the Greek Cypriots, to recognize the Turkish Cypriots' status as being that of co-partner with an equality of rights and responsibilities in the administration of the constitution—a requisite which responsible Greek Cypriots are facing up to. Equally the place of the Armenian and Maronite communities should not be overlooked—in any Cyprus constitution their interests should be properly safeguarded and their right to participate also recognized. If human relations are to count for anything in the settlement of the Cyprus problem, the indications are that a strong lobby exists for peaceful co-existence in an undivided state. If human relations are to go to the wall and big power political expediency dictates its future, then Cyprus itself will go to the wall and will become a political volcano; suffering periodic eruptions while never being at peace.

Michael Harbottle

The author is a former Chief-of-Staff in Cyprus.

(To be concluded)

## Hungary's moral problem

*Crime and Compromise: Janos Kadar and the Politics of Hungary since Revolution*  
By William Shawcross (Waldenfield & Nicolson, £3.95)

The subject of this book was once one of the most hated and despised men in the world. In 1949 Janos Kadar visited László Rajk, his godson's father, in prison and promised him his life if he would confess to treason in the interest of the Party and revolutionary vigilance. Rajk duly obliged, but the reprieve was not forthcoming and Rajk, a few months earlier Hungary's Foreign Minister, was executed. On November 1, 1956, Kadar shouted at Soviet Ambassador Andropov, "I am a Hungarian and I will fight you tanks with my bare hands if necessary." Three days later he announced from a Soviet-controlled radio station that he had formed a new government and requested the Soviet Army to "smash the dark reactionary forces and restore calm". On November 21 he wrote to Tito that his government "has no desire to punish Imre Nagy and the members of his group in any way for their past activities". On the basis of this assurance Nagy and his friends left the Yugoslav embassy, where they had taken asylum. Nagy was then kidnapped, spirited away to confinement in Romania, then brought back to Hungary, tried and executed.

What can one say about such a man? What possible thing can induce a man to "split in his own face" so conspicuously and so often? Personal ambition, a fanatical loyalty to communism and the Soviet Union, or a deep love of Hungary and the Hungarian people? Mr Shawcross rejects the first reason, but accepts the last two as, in Kadar's eyes, synonymous and entirely compelling. He obviously had great difficulty in finding straight biographical material.

Mr Shawcross has also had to find some sort of answer to the great moral problem expressed in his book's subtitle. What does a national leader do when threatened by some external force *majeure*, resign and be replaced by some one worse or compromise and try by gentle pushing to mitigate the horror of the situation?

After the dramas of Stalinism and 1956 his chapters on Kadar's years of power read a little dullly, but it would have been unfair not to give half the book to modern Hungarian economics, sociology, press, culture, consumer affairs, family life, sex and youthful rebellion. It is here that a sympathetic biography must look for some justification for the betrayals and humiliations.

Many Hungarians now have washing machines and some have cars. They can go abroad with \$100 each once every three years and in 1970 only 55 people went to prison for political offences. The elected parliament may only meet for a few days in the year, but there are a few non-communist members and they are allowed to discuss the annual budget. Irony apart, these are significant improvements and every Hungarian feels the benefit of these.

Mr Shawcross does not seem quite to have made up his mind on the vital question how far Kadar has purged his crimes during his 18 years of power. "Little credit for their (Soviet) concessions is due to Kadar himself", he writes. But he continues: "All improvements that Kadar has made in Hungary he has made slowly, cautiously, every time with Soviet approval, never despite his comrades in the Kremlin." There is an inconsistency here, for although Kadar has clearly never defied the Russians, he may well have done his best to persuade them that their interest lay in allowing Hungary a slightly different path towards communism. It seems true, as the author points out, that most Hungarians have forgiven Kadar for what he did and want him to stay. They give him the benefit of the doubt.

Nicholas Bethell

Bernard Levin

## For once, it really is just like the Blitz

Why some get a fortnight for spreading alarm, while some get a thousand a year.

Yet if we are going to have to accustomed ourselves to a state of affairs in which things go boom in the day as well as the night, there is another aspect of wartime attitudes and procedures that has lately become relevant. For in the stew of our unquiet day the madmen who plant bombs are the scum which rises to the top; there is also the watery liquor of a different kind of lunatic. These are the ones, more pathetic than dangerous, who shut out their inadequacies from their weak minds by making telephone calls falsely claiming that they have planted bombs, and perhaps even believe they have, so desperate are they to think themselves whole, instead of the half-men they are. What can we do to guard ourselves against the disruption and annoyance they can cause in public places where the authorities feel obliged to interrupt the activities going on there, and possibly to evacuate the building temporarily?

One practical thing we could have done long ago, and must soon get down to, unfortunately involves a massive and expensive technical exercise by our beloved Post Office, a remedy which would no doubt prove worse than the disease. We have got to switch over to what is called "second party release". At present, we have "first party release", which means that if A telephones B on the automatic system, the connexion remains unbroken until A's receiver is replaced; B cannot indefinitely break it by replacing his. If, as is the case in some other countries—the opposite principle obtained here, anyone receiving a bomb-call would

simply refrain from replacing the receiver, and the number from which the call had been initiated could always be traced. No doubt many bomb callers, genuine as well as hoaxes—are made from telephone-boxes, but there have already been cases, even with our present telephone-system, in which hoaxers have been caught making them from call-boxes, or when just leaving these, and the deterrent effect of "second party release" would be very strong.

There is, however, another course of action, consideration of which is more urgent, and on which a decision will have to be made. During the war, theatres and many other public places, tired of abandoning their proceedings whenever the air-raid sirens went, would switch on an illuminated sign announcing the fact that the "alert" had sounded; those present could then leave if they wanted to, but the performance or other activity continued. As far as I am aware, almost nobody ever left, though of course the danger was very real.

Are we not in much the same situation today? I do not know what proportion of bomb-calls is genuine, compared with the number of hoaxes; but the genuine ones are certainly fewer—far, far fewer—than was the number of genuine air-raids compared to false alarms. Ought we not at any rate to consider carefully the possibility of going back to the wartime practice, in which the show went on, and the customers could leave if they wished? Of course, it would have to be a voluntary matter

too; they would have to agree in advance that they would continue in the event of a bomb-call. But I presume it must have been voluntary for them at the time of the air-raids, too.

And there is something else. Though this is certainly the kind of thing for which I would have got a fortnight in stirrup leather days, I feel bound to point out that the search of an evacuated building which follows a bomb-call is a bigger hoax than the call itself. It would take about a month to search a department store, a big office building, a place of public entertainment—search them, that is, sufficiently thoroughly to be even reasonably confident that there was no bomb anywhere on the premises. Without rising from the desk at which I am writing this, I can count—in a fairly small and uncomplicated room—85 places in which a bomb could be concealed; extrapolate that for a major public building and the thing appears as it is, ridiculous. And indeed, anyone who has remained in a large building at which a bomb-call has been received knows perfectly well how incomplete the search is, and how inevitably be.

It would, of course, be very helpful if anyone who telephones a false bomb-warning would indicate clearly in doing so that it is a hoax and can safely be ignored; *que messeurs les assassins communent*. But until we can look forward to a degree of cooperation on the part of these poor creatures (let alone those who telephone real warnings about real bombs) more practical measures are required. Reckless Jack Levin is for staying put; who'll join me?

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moles, who are extremely agitated about the question. Squirrel Willie was the early favourite to take over, but although everyone agrees he is extremely comical, nobody can think of anything else to say about him at all.

Another strong candidate is Squirrel Keith, who thinks well. He has lately been thinking hard in public about the meat supply situation and has concluded that the way to solve the crisis is to make many creatures idle. Since the creatures who would for the most part be rabbits, the squirrels do not feel this at all a bad idea, although they have never been too attracted to thinkers of any kind.

Also mentioned is Squirrel Margaret, who, if chosen, would be the first female ever to gain the leadership. Few accuse her of thinking too hard, if at all, but her sex is held against her. The squirrels are a cunning breed, and although nobody says that they themselves would rule out a female for leader, they say instead that other squirrels might find it unacceptable. This is a subtle way of

selfies as the natural rulers of the meadow, often react to defeat in this excitable way.

There are signs that Squirrel Edward intends to fight the move to dislodge him. In an address to all the creatures of the meadow, he mentioned a number of times that he remained leader. In any case, even those who want to be rid of him are hopelessly divided about who should succeed him.

Another squirrel Edward seems to have taken charge of the consultations about a successor. He is nicknamed "The Can" because of his regular shape and because it is hard to tell what, if anything, he contains.

Meetings have been going on at the home of The Can, supposedly in secret but in fact attended by large numbers of

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The impossible dream: Squirrel Edward where he hoped to be last Friday morning.

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Very old

I came across Lord Shinwell yesterday having lunch with Jack Solomons, who is organizing Shinwell's 90th birthday party on Monday. The birthday itself is tomorrow.

It will be a glittering party, attended by Harold Wilson and his four predecessors as Prime Minister, all of whom are Conservatives. Shinwell looked in fine combative shape after his active campaigning during the election. He told me that he had got a little tired sometimes but he found, when addressing election meetings, that the adrenaline would begin to flow about half way and he would end feeling fitter than he began.

"What has happened to us now?" We are surrounded in gloom, gloom, gloom. Don't bother about world affairs things which you can't help anyway. You will have to ignore it or 'bear it'. The audience grumbled and bore it.

PHS

مكتاب من المجلة

## When you lunch out, lunch inn

The Four Seasons. The Vintage Room

Our beautiful Four Seasons Restaurant offers superb food, impeccable service and a relaxing view over the Park; which, like our Menu, reflects the changing attractions of each season.

On the other hand, if you prefer to lunch in a more traditional and intimate atmosphere—try the popular Vintage Room. It serves a full international menu, but is especially proud of its fine Scotch steaks and ribs of beef.



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## THE AIRFRAME INDUSTRY

Mr Arnold Hall has always been a supremely realistic industrialist. His record with Hawker Siddeley has been one of maintaining profitability and entrepreneurial independence. In a field of activity where the costs and the risks are so high and where most of the competitors rely heavily on government finance in one form or another, his has been no mean achievement.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion, in the context of the announced decision to stop work on the HS146, that the prime concern is to limit the company's exposure to the severe risks associated with the aerospace industry. Already in June, 1971, Mr Arnold was clear about his priorities, in evidence to the trade and industry sub-committee of the House of Commons expenditure Committee:

"...a private enterprise company has to start by so conducting its affairs, if it can, to protect its shareholders' funds, because in so doing it protects its customer position, it protects its suppliers and it protects its employees."

The prime duty, obviously, is to avoid bankruptcy. It also has the duty... of seeing that any contract it takes on will enhance its funds rather than diminish them. It is now clearly Sir Arnold's judgment that, despite the funding arrangements made with Mr撒切尔 under the last Conservative government, the HS146 will be an unacceptable drain on the company for which he is responsible, unless the present Government decides to fund a project on a more extensive scale. In short, Hawker Siddeley should concentrate on its other intensive and profitable industrial activities. Its aerospace interests would diminish.

## BOGGED DOWN IN ULSTER

The razing of parts of Long Kesh prison camp, disorders in "maggie jail", and associated demonstrations on the streets of Belfast and Londonderry are intended to reinforce standing political demands for an end to internment in Northern Ireland. Internment without trial, or detention as it is now officially called, is a running sore in the province. It is the one IRA-inspired grievance around which virtually the whole Roman Catholic community unites; and now it bites into Protestantised groups as well, it contributes to the spread of disaffection from constitutional authority long part of the Protestant population. It is of great propaganda value to Irish nationalists and Britain's enemies, and since it is an undoubted derogation from standard conventions on man rights it is an embarrassment to Britain among her ends. Also, the internment question stands, or is repeatedly called to stand, in the way of political reconciliation in the province. In fact there is a lot to said for getting rid of it.

But not as things now are. In a first place, in so far as the current disorders and agitation is directed against the conditions in which "political prisoners" are kept in captivity and that ostensibly is what they've been about—the release of detainees would not remove a grievance. All those held at maggie jail and almost two-thirds of those held at Long Kesh—prisoners who have been duly convicted in the courts or are handed in custody awaiting trial. Five hundred out of the 1,000 in Long Kesh are detainees held under interim custody orders, and their proportion of a total is likely to fall now that the RUC is having more success bringing charges against men and women suspected of terrorist offences.

In the second place, so long the Provisional IRA continues to wage war on the British Army and on the civil society of Northern Ireland, to release some 500 detainees held on suspicion of active terrorism, d to release them without any

There was even talk of American collaboration.

The way in which the issue of the HS146 has dramatically been raised in the first week after the election cannot hide the fact that the issue of whether, how and when to reconstruct the British airframe building industry has been plaguing government for the past three years. It is common ground that, with the contraction of most military procurement programmes and with the development both of Concorde and the present generation of wide-bodied passenger aircraft, there is no prospect of enough work over the next fifteen years for two companies, Hawker Siddeley and the British Aircraft Corporation, with their extensive and talented development teams and facilities.

There have been many proposed solutions to this problem, which becomes increasingly acute as the current generation of work comes to an end. One, favoured at one stage by GEC as an owner of half of the BAC, was that the airframe interests of both companies should be put together under the management of Hawker, while the electronics and rocketry went into the GEC group.

This design founded on a number of objections, not least the reluctance of Hawker Siddeley to take on the problems of Concorde from BAC. The entire debate has also been confused by the running argument on another level about the future of the wider European airframe industry. The argument centred on the question of whether the two British companies should rationalise to produce the British contribution to European aerospace; or whether each should separately enter into linkings of one sort or another.

assurances being given in return, would entail the almost certain extension of the roll of civil and military victims of IRA murder, and would be interpreted by the IRA as a further sign of weakness.

The Secretary of State should dismiss for the time being, certainly until he has read Lord Gardner's report on the emergency provisions law in Northern Ireland, any idea of dispensing with internment. Instead he should institute an inquiry into the manner in which these prisoners are held captive. Should Long Kesh be broken up into smaller units? Should detainees and convicted prisoners be held in the same place and with the same regime? Since a category of "political prisoner" is accepted in all but name, would it be appropriate to move closer to the prisoner-of-war relationship between captive and captor, or should there, on the contrary, be a closer control exerted over how the prisoners organize themselves?

These outbreaks of violence in the prisons and the revival of serial sectarian murder point to the dispiriting conclusion that the security forces for all their very considerable efforts, are making little headway towards imposed peace and order in the province. There is similar lack of progress on the political front. The upshot of last week's general election in Ulster was further to consolidate the electorate in its constitutional/confessional identity. The men in the middle (Faulknerites, Alliance, and Northern Ireland Labour) were squeezed once more; and although there were fleeting signs of counter-movement, like the apparent readiness of some erstwhile Unionists in South Down to vote for the personable SDLP candidate rather than for Mr Enoch Powell, there is no gainsaying the evidence of a sharper polarization of the electorate.

This tendency diminishes almost to the point of unreality the chances of a revival of "power-sharing" institutions at the planned constitutional convention to be formed (it is supposed) in the spring. The representatives whom the Protestants are voting for proclaim their determination not to sit in government with any whose convictions lead them to challenge the permanence of Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom—which is to say any whom Roman Catholics happen to elect to represent them. On the other side representatives of the Roman Catholics will not be satisfied with anything less than a share of power, having earlier been offered it and having briefly enjoyed it.

This recognition of an almost foregone conclusion leads some to advise that the convention should not be proceeded with, and that some better-tailored version of "direct rule" be devised. They fear that a convention would bring about an open and direct clash between Westminster, still clinging to power-sharing, and the elected majority in Northern Ireland which would be rejecting it. Some even fear the further possibility that the majority in the convention, blocked in their ambitions by the government and parliament of the United Kingdom, might set up some form of provisional administration invoking in legitimization their electoral endorsement. And that would be a prelude to an Irish civil war.

If, on the other hand, the

left was the direct result of the abysmal living conditions engendered by inflation. And, though the beerhouse putsch of November 8, 1923 was made when inflation had reached an absurd level—one dollar equalling 4.2 billion marks.

The extremism of the right and

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If any logical chain of events can

ever be established with certitude,

it is the one which brought Nazism in the wake of inflation and economic misery.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIE FRISCHAUER,

45 Apsley House,

St John's Wood, NW8.

October 10.

## Turner exhibition

From Mr John Gage and others

Sir, What has hardly been stressed in the present controversy about the National Gallery's attitude towards the Turner Bicentenary Exhibition is the role of the large synoptic exhibition in presenting a rounded view of an artist. This is especially so with Turner, whose own wish to show major canvases like "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus", "The Fighting Temeraire", and "Rain, Steam and Speed" together, was only thwarted by the greed of his family and the indifference of the public after his death.

The general public are rightly

expecting to see familiar pictures in a new light; students of Turner all over the world will be very disappointed if they are denied the opportunity of those close comparisons which exhibitions like the Bicentenary show are designed to make possible.

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October 10.

## Inflation and the social contract

From Dr J. D. Gilchrist

Sir, It is not surprising that Mr Lyons (October 8) hastens to defend the social so-called contract for he has a clear vested interest in the perpetuation of inflation at least at its current level. The terms of this contract, in so far as we have been told what they are, make it an arithmetic certainty that there will be no let-up in the inflation rate. Mr Lyons will therefore be able to continue to enjoy his share of the losses, not only of the widow cited by Lord Granchester (October 8), but of millions of others foolish enough to save, including, for example, every infant with anything to rattle in his piggy bank.

Inflation has become a sophisticated, highly organized but socially acceptable form of theft. It is not always clear who are the thieves and who are the victims because most of us fall in some way into both categories at once, but it is clear that the classes most injured, the old, the young and the babes unborn of the next generation who will have to use the North Sea oil to pay off the debts we are profitably accumulating—these have no means of defence against Mr Lyons's clever tongue.

It is a matter of simple arithmetic that if our consumption rate rises faster than our production rate we have inflation and must either borrow or steal or both to show balance. This is true of individuals or of nations. The *sine qua non* for eliminating inflation (*domestic inflation*) is to eliminate the difference between production and distribution rates. Production rates should be increased so far as possible but this is limited by the need to pay with imports for the increased imports required.

The only other possibility is to reduce consumption. This can be effected by restricting incomes, raising taxes, or by restricting money supply, singly or probably better together. All act in the same direction but their side effects will be different. In any case we must be willing to consolidate at a standard of living somewhat lower than expected, before moving forward again.

It should be clear that free collective bargaining as Mr Lyons likes it should be considered a dead duck. Let him carry on bargaining with real money and not with paper money in unlimited quantities of his own making, which he will then demand that we accept for real. That is theft. In some countries it would be styled economic treason. Here it has become peculiarly respectable and until we change our collective mind about this there will be no succour for the widow of whom Lord Granchester writes. Serves her right for having £3,000? Perhaps, but there must be a more civilized way of taking it from her—and perhaps a more deserving lot of poor to give it to than Mr Lyons and his friends.

This recognition of an almost foregone conclusion leads some to advise that the convention should not be proceeded with, and that some better-tailored version of "direct rule" be devised. They fear that a convention would bring about an open and direct clash between Westminster, still clinging to power-sharing, and the elected majority in Northern Ireland which would be rejecting it. Some even fear the further possibility that the majority in the convention, blocked in their ambitions by the government and parliament of the United Kingdom, might set up some form of provisional administration invoking in legitimization their electoral endorsement. And that would be a prelude to an Irish civil war.

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WILLIE FRISCHAUER,

45 Apsley House,

St John's Wood, NW8.

October 10.

## Telford memorial

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, Your correspondent Dr Norman Hammond (October 3) is indeed correct in pointing out that the important group of cast-iron memorials in Sussex long pre-date the new Telford memorial. The possibility of this memorial being the first of its kind was advanced only because it has been cast with recessed letters filled with brass.

There may be other examples of this technique and I would be interested to know if any of your readers are aware of such floor memorials. A real difficulty exists in finding an acceptable material which will withstand constant abrasion from the feet of so many visitors.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

PETER FOSTER,

Surveyor of the Fabric of West-

minster Abbey,

The Little Cloister,

Westminster Abbey, SW1.

October 10.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Electoral reform and the Liberals

From Mr Michael Preston

Sir, I write as a committed Conservative supporter, but nevertheless I must express a certain sympathy for the Liberal party and for Mr John Pardoe in particular. At a time when the economic future of the country is the most important factor in the minds of the electorate the Liberals put forward the most intelligent, far-reaching, honest and perceptive economic arguments and proposals presented in an election for many years.

Their fate was less than they deserved, and it must be seriously questioned even by committed supporters of other parties like myself, whether it is right that so many potential Liberal supporters were obliged

*faute de mieux* under the present electoral system, to vote for one of the other parties in order not to waste their vote.

One of the contributory factors in recent political failure is the failure of governments to carry with them public opinion on major issues has been the fact that no such government has ever been elected with a majority of the electoral vote. A marriage between centre and left, or centre and right, would, by re-enfranchising the centre, provide more stable and convincing government than we are likely to see in the immediate future.

What better opportunity for my party to demonstrate the sincerity of its call for national unity than to commit itself to electoral reform whereby that unity can be effected within Parliament? And what better opportunity for referendists in the Labour Party to use their new device of a postal ballot to effect change in the present system to re-enfranchise the Liberal vote?

Our system has twice thrown up an indecisive result as far as votes cast have counted. It is time to examine that system. I for one will still vote Conservative, but at least the country will have a fair chance to see its will expressed in Parliament.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL PRESTON,  
14 Westchester Drive,  
London SW1.

From Mr William Pollard

Sir, The number of votes required to return one MP in the last election was

Labour 36,000

Conservative 38,000

Plaid Cymru 55,000

Ulster UC, Others 68,000

Scottish Nat 74,000

Liberal 410,000

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM POLLARD,  
2 North View,  
Wimbledon Common, SW19.

From Mr Peter G. Harvey

Sir, Mr Jeremy Thorpe is again voicing his discontent with an electoral system under which "once again a government has been returned to which the majority of the electorate is opposed".

I note with dismay that once again, in North Devon, a Member of Parliament has been returned to whom the majority of the electorate is opposed.

Yours faithfully,

PETER G. HARVEY,

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## COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 16: His Excellency Mr. Amon James Nekela was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letter of Commission as High Commissioner for the United Republic of Tanzania for the United Kingdom.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr. Herman Mkwami (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr. Yassini Ouma (Deputy High Commissioner), Mr. Imam Salim (Counselor (Trade and Information)), Mr. Joseph Ngonyani (Counselor (Education and Student Affairs)), Mr. Jansen Deneke Mwakalima (Second Secretary (Political Affairs)), Mr. Gilman Rutihinda (Second Secretary (Trade and Information)), Mr. Gilbert Mochi (Second Secretary (Colonial Affairs)) and Mr. Abdul Malekai (Administrator Attached).

Mrs Nekela had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Thomas Brimelow, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty, was present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

## 25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, October 17, 1949

### Cats in Tower

The Governor of the Tower of London has asked the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals to help in removing a "colony" of cats which have made their homes in the tower. The cats have tried to raid the Quarter-master's stores and have attacked the "officially resident" cats.

An auroral display was seen over a wide area of the British Isles during Friday and Saturday nights. On Saturday it was observed as far south as the London areas and in Scotland, North Ireland and parts of Lancashire there was a brilliant display of red and green. It was accompanied by a severe magnetic storm.

Mr Mintoff was unanimously elected leader of the Maltese Labour Party in succession to Dr Boffa at a party conference yesterday.

### Birthdays today

Sir Arthur Amies, 72; Sir William Cocker, 78; Earl of Dalhousie, 60; Sir Denis Dobson, QC, 66; Dr Herbert Howells, 82; Sir Robert Macintosh, 77; Mr Rodrigo Moynihan, 64; Sir Peter Noble, 75; Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, 72.

## Science report

### Genetics: Dominant genes yield pacific mice

While arguments continue over how far human personality traits, from intelligence to criminality, are genetically determined, behaviour geneticists are making steady progress in showing how large a part is played by heredity in animals.

Research by Dr Julius Axelrod and his colleagues at the United States National Institutes of Mental Health, at Bethesda, shows that different strains of inbred mice have quite different patterns of aggressive behaviour, which seems to reflect differences in their behaviour built up and may be determined by a single gene.

Dr Axelrod's chief concern has been the biochemistry of brain cells, and particularly the manufacture of one important chemical used as a transmitter in the brain. In the course of measuring levels of the enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of the transmitter, he found considerable differences between animals. By analysing the differences in hybrids of the inbred strains, he was able to conclude that differences had a genetic basis.

In the course of the biochemical work, however, he also noticed conspicuous differences in the behaviour of the inbred strains. One strain in particular, the Balb/c, seemed unusually aggressive. More careful observation revealed that mice of that strain would kill any mouse that was not a litter mate. Another strain, known as Balb/cN, by contrast, seemed unusually pacific and seldom fought.

An explanation was suggested by the fact that the levels of three biosynthetic enzymes in the Balb/cN strain were unusually low. More careful observation revealed that mice of that strain would kill any mouse that was not a litter mate. Another strain, known as Balb/cN, by contrast, seemed unusually pacific and seldom fought.

To find out more about the genetic basis for the striking difference between the strains, Dr Axelrod and his colleagues undertook a

Mr M. W. Ponsonby was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Ulster Bank.

Mr Ponsonby had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Her Majesty held a Council at 12 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Right Hon. Edward Short (Lord President), the Right Hon. Shirley Williams (Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection), the Right Hon. John Stirk (Minister of Planning and Local Government) and the Right Hon. David Ennals (Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs).

Mr Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon. Edward Short had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

Mrs Mary E. Jones, SRN, had the honour of being received by Her Majesty when The Queen invested her with the insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 16: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this morning opened the Conference for the Welfare of Children in Hospital at Church House, Westminster.

Mrs Robin Benson was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE

ST JAMES'S PALACE

October 16: The Duke of Kent this morning opened the Motor Show at Earls Court.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

Squadron Leader Peter Beer has completed his three-year term as equerry to the Queen and will be succeeded by Major Robin Broke, Royal Horse Artillery.

Mr R. S. Gosling and Miss C. O. Tidbury

The engagement is announced between Rupert Seymour, son of the late Sir Z. Seymour of Sandpaper Court, Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent, and Wendy, daughter of Mrs H. C. Morgan of 14 Mulberry Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Princess Margaret marries engineer in Team Valley, Cheadle, Tyne and Wear, 11.10.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attends reception and recital to commemorate 125th anniversary of birth of Chopin, Lancaster House, 6.30pm.

The Duke of Kent, president, dines at Wellington College, 7.50.

The Duchess of Kent, Chancellor of Leeds University, attends lecture in celebrations of centenary of founding of Yorkshire College of Science, arrives Leeds University, 4.30.

Mr R. G. Purves and Miss C. Beckingsale

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Mr R. G. Purves and Miss C. Beckingsale

The engagement is announced between Michael Rodnick Gowan, only son of Mr and Mrs D. G. I.

Purves, and Gillian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Beckingsale of Barstowton, Kilmington, Axminster, Devon.

Mr G. L. Field and Miss C. J. Walker Sloan

The engagement is announced between Edward Paul, son of Littlefield, Ropley, Hampshire, and Charlotte Jean, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Walker Sloan, Heath Lodge, Petersfield, Hampshire.

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### Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. O'G. Roche and Miss L. R. A. Nicholson

The engagement is announced between Timothy Roche and Lady Roche, formerly Saint Bas de Alportel, Algarve, and Lorna, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. T. R. Nicholson, Meadowside, Merstham, Surrey.

Mr S. R. Bryant and Miss D. A. Holmes

The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs R. R. Bryant, of 9 Crabtree Road, Crawley, Sussex, and Deborah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Roble Holmes, of 15 Peel Street, London, W8.

Mr J. Ducat-Hammetry and Miss P. Hooker

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Colonel and Mrs H. J. C. Ducat-Hammetry, of The Court House, Pytton, Watlington, Oxfordshire, and Penelope, younger daughter of Commander John Hooker, KN (Retd), and Mrs Hooker, The Gate House, Pytton.

Mr T. G. Featherstone and Miss S. V. Dagger

The engagement is announced between Timothy Geoffrey, son of the late Mr. W. G. Featherstone and Mrs. I. Featherstone of St Michael's, Tenbury, Herefordshire, and Sarah Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dagger, of Horshamden, Kent.

Mr E. P. Field and Miss C. J. Walker Sloan

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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### CBI will press Chancellor for £3,000m injection through tax cuts

David Young

The Confederation of British Industry is to tell the Chancellor two weeks that industry needs an injection of at least £3,000m in the shape of tax cuts in the next 12 months to overcome the difficulty created by inflation.

Detailed figures drawn up by the CBI and based on statistics used by the Government's Central Statistical Office will be shown to the Chancellor. They will confirm speculation that in the first half of this year industry made no profits after taxation.

The figures will form the basis of the CBI's argument for an early refutation and the easing abolition of all price controls.

Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, said last night: "This is not a question of money, it is a question of industry begging for money, the Government must not take away more of it money."

The CBI figures show that, with the first half of 3 British companies' grossing profits in the first six months of this year rose by 20 per cent but dropped by 88 per cent after taking into account appreciation and capital surcharge. After taxation, CBI says, profits were nega-

tive. The CBI feels that only a package of this size will protect people's jobs in the months ahead, will enable industry to produce for exports, and to invest for the future.

What the CBI will ask the Chancellor for will include a substantial cut in the rate of corporation tax and a withdrawal of the ACT surcharge.

### Investment pledge by Unilever and Rockware groups

**Business News Staff**  
Rockware, the glass container manufacturer, and the Anglo-Ch Unilever combine announced yesterday that they would continue to make new investments in the United Kingdom.

Rockware has announced a development programme for the next four years. The statement is to be spread over plants in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, which will entail a total of more than six million bottles and jars.

The money will be spent in developing resources through the factories "to achieve higher product and production movement and safeguard sales to meet market needs".

Rockware's development programme, particularly following its announcement this week, was to be carried out. He revealed: "Rockware had been granted a per cent price increase on investment grounds by the Price Commission from October 1. It was on top of a 9 per

cent rise allowed for partial recovery of wages, material, and packaging costs. An increase in the company's profit reference level had also been agreed.

Mr David Bailey, managing director of Rockware Glass, speaking at the company's Knottingley plant in Yorkshire, which will receive 50% of the new investment, said the company agreed with the reasons given by Pilkington for cutting investment programmes.

"But we have been able to go ahead with our plans because of the Price Commission's agreement to increase our reference level," he added.

Unilever's vote of confidence in Britain came from two of its top men. Mr Gerrit Klijnstra, chairman of the Dutch-based half of the £1,600m group, said: "We have not lost confidence in the rebirth of a strong Britain. It may take five years, but I am sure we will see a revitalization."

He pointed to Britain's skills in such things as engineering and predicted improvements "as soon as you get better relations between the extreme polarizations still existing between the unions and investors".

Mr David Orr, chairman of the British-based half of Unilever, said the group was "determined to go on investing in the United Kingdom in the right way".

### Joseph Webb

and Co. Ltd.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

### The contributors to group trading profits

**Holidays and Entertainment:** Turnover increased to a new record level of £996,512.

**Property Investment:** Gross income went up to £90,171. A further increase from this sector can be expected when legislation affecting rents permits.

**Estate and Property Development:** The rise to £154,599 was mainly attributable to further dealings in land.

**"It is anticipated that results similar to those of 1974 will be achieved"**

Chairman Joseph Webb.

Copies of the Report are available from the Secretary, 171 Ivyhouse Lane, Bilston, West Midlands, WV14 9LD

### Reflationary needs of economy put at £400m

By Peter Jay

Economics Editor

Revised forecasts, fresh from the Treasury's computer, have just landed on official desks in Great George Street. They will play an important part in determining the Chancellor's judgment of the amount of reflation to be administered to the economy in his autumn Budget on November 12.

Best guesses at present are that the economy needs a boost equivalent to half a per cent of gross national product, or in monetary terms a little under £400m.

The figure is small because the main problem at present is seen to be the cash difficulties of the company sector for which financial stocks of about £2,000m is forecast in the present financial year.

The amount of general refraction needed to counter rising unemployment is small mainly because, as the Chancellor stated on television during the election campaign, unemployment up to about one million may have to be tolerated for a while until inflation is better under control.

In addition, the latest forecasts suggest that unemployment may not rise quite as fast as previously feared, particularly if some quick cash relief is given to employers.

The forecasts still suggest a good chance that the rate of inflation will abate over the next six months if the social contract is broadly honoured and if import prices maintain their comparative stability of the last two quarters.

The official hope is that this relief can be used to reverse inflationary expectations and thereby establish a continuing downward trend in the rate of inflation.

It remains to be seen whether trade union leaders will accept as within the spirit of the social contract a package of measures which concentrates relief on business.

There will inevitably have to be some wider distribution of benefits; and the question for the Chancellor to decide is just how wide this needs to go.

The final decision on the size of the stimulus to be given to the economy next month will be taken over the next two or three weeks in the light of the new forecasts and discussions with both sides of industry.

But it is already clear that the Chancellor regards his room for manoeuvre as strictly limited by inflation, by the balance of payments and by the growing pressure of government spending on the limits supposed established by the Cabinet last summer.

Last night a BL spokesman said: "We cannot comment on the likelihood or otherwise of an announcement. It is now a matter for GM and the Spanish government."

A GM spokesman in London declined to comment.

### Mr Simon says financial markets are coping adequately with recycling funds from oil-producing countries

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Oct 16.—Mr William Simon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, today projected that America would have a trade deficit in the second half of this year of about \$3,000m (£2,174m) and a still higher deficit in 1975.

He also said that the banking system had so far adequately managed the recycling of funds from oil-producing developed oil-consuming countries, and that the increased volume of capital flows had not affected interest rates in either the home or the Euromarkets.

These statements are contained in 50 pages of testimony by Mr Simon to the Senate subcommittee on investigations. He admits that it might become necessary to use international organizations to recycle funds to develop oil consuming countries.

For the time being, however, Mr Simon said that "private financial markets have, in our view, proved broadly adequate to the immediate task of recycling, and have shown ingenuity in devising new techniques to adapt to and cope with

### BLMC sale of Spanish subsidiary approved

By Clifford Webb

The Spanish Government has approved British Leyland's long-delayed plan to sell its Spanish car manufacturing subsidiary, British Leyland Auto, to General Motors for £26.7m.

A joint Spanish-GM announce-

ment is expected shortly.

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A GM spokesman in London declined to comment.

### Bankruptcy move by Franklin

New York, Oct 16.—Franklin

New York Corporation, the holding company which used to control Franklin National Bank, has filed for bankruptcy in the Federal District Court.

The holding company's chief asset was the stock of the bank,

which was declared insolvent on October 8 by Federal banking authorities. At that time, most of the bank's assets were sold to European-American Bank and Trust company.

Herstatt shareholder's offer,

### Saudis withdraw \$100m in gold

Washington, Oct 16.—Saudi

Arabia's withdrawal of its gold reserves from the United States totalled 2.5 million ounces, valued at more than \$100m (about £43.4m) by July 8 and September 9, rather than the previously-reported 1.5 million ounce figure supplied by the United States Treasury.

The new figures, issued by the Commerce Department, confirm a systematic pulling out of Saudi Arabian gold from the New York Federal Reserve Bank.—AP-Dow Jones.

employes 135 people and is the first mill closure in Britain for about two years.

The EEC agreed to hold talks with India and Pakistan in the hope of limiting cotton textile imports to a growth rate of six per cent a year.

Mr John Longworth, secretary of the employers association and the Textile Industry Support Campaign, said that these measures could help a little but the British industry also had to contend with cheap imports from Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Portugal.

Earlier in the week, a letter had been sent to the Government pointing out the difficulties that the industry was facing.

Washington, Oct 16.—The United States Court of Appeals has ruled that a group of American and British insurance underwriters must pay Pan American World Airways \$24m (£10.4m) for a Boeing 747 jumbo jet destroyed by Arab guerrillas in the Middle East in 1970.

The action centred on legal interpretations of the language of the policies. The 24 insurers, led by Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., claimed that their contracts with Pan Am excluded payment on claims of loss due to war. They contended that war included hostile acts by guerrillas.

Judge Paul R. Hays, in a 74-page opinion, noted that the policies did exclude claims due to loss through war, but ruled that the Arab hijackers were part of a radical political group and did not represent any nation.

Pan Am's flight 93 jet was hijacked on September 6, 1970, between Amsterdam and New York by two terrorists who ordered the aircraft to be flown to Cairo. The guerrillas emptied the plane and blew it up.

It is arguable whether the decision makes much practical difference to the London insurance market in terms of losses. Part of the general risk was underwritten by British insurance companies and by Lloyds syndicates which also bear some reinsurance risk.

But, in addition, Lloyds was carrying \$14m of risk under war policies, and has already put up \$7m of that sum on the basis of trust, believing itself to be liable for payment. This money, which was mainly put forward by one syndicate, should now be returnable.

It is becoming more selective in their lending.

Mr Simon commented that "this greater selectivity may increase the difficulties facing some borrowers, but this practice also serves to insulate the international banks from the strains created by the higher oil prices".

Mr Simon said that the Federal Reserve had managed by open market operations to offset the impact on domestic interest rates that heavy inflows of funds from oil producers could have produced. He said that "since the level of Eurodollar rates tend to parallel that of United States domestic rates, the influx of funds has also probably not significantly affected the level of Eurodollar rates".

Mr Simon indicated that he was not worried by the prospect of banks finding themselves in difficulty as a result of handling vast volumes of funds from oil producing countries.

He said that oil exporters had become more selective in their choice of banks, dealing only with the large and most financially secure institutions. "These banks", Mr Simon added, "have been able to obtain funds from oil producers

at interest rates below the market".

He admitted that as a result of this process, some small banks were experiencing difficulties in obtaining funds leading to a "tiering" of the international banking market. At the same time he pointed out that banks were becoming more selective in their lending.

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## Saudi goes back on crude prices promise

By Roger Vielvoe

Saudi Arabia, the champion of lower crude oil prices within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has reversed its decision not to impose higher taxes and royalties on its own production.

The members of the Aramco consortium have been told that they will have to pay the 2 per cent increase in the royalty rate approved at OPEC's meeting in Quito last June, and the further royalty rise and tax increase agreed by OPEC in Vienna last month.

After both increases had been announced, the Saudis said they would "disassociate" themselves from the rises. The Aramco partners have been given no reason why the Government had decided to follow its OPEC partners and introduce the higher prices.

According to the Aramco companies, the Saudi decision will add about 35 cents to the average cost of Arabian light crude, bringing the price to \$9.90 a barrel.

This figure is based on Aramco paying for 40 per cent of the company's output at the tax-paid cost and 95 per cent of the production in the hands of the Government at 94.8 per cent of the posted price.

While Aramco was not prepared to comment on the situation, other oil industry sources have been surprised by the Saudi move, which comes immediately after the visit of Dr Henry Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, to Saudi Arabia.

## BSI to put 50pc on subscriptions

Subscriptions to the British Standards Institution are to rise by 50 per cent from next April to compensate for declining levels of government support over the next five years.

The increase was approved yesterday at the institution's annual meeting and the final details will be worked out over the next few months.

Last year government grants accounted for £1.3m of the organization's revenue of £4m. Subscriptions brought in only £673,000. The Government has decided that over the next five years it will reduce the levels of grants to match subscriptions.

The BSI is also facing another threat to its financial stability. A document covering policy for the next five years says that if the outstanding planning appeal on the BSI's Mayfair headquarters goes against the organization there would be a "further very severe strain on finances".

## Appointments Vacant also on pages 13 and 14

### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT NEWS DIVISION

The BBC's news Division invites applications for an Education Correspondent to contribute with authority on educational issues to the BBC News bulletins and programmes. The correspondent will be an educational journalist with a good knowledge of the field—its personalities, policies and practices—and with some experience of broadcasting. Salary £777-£877 (may be negotiable) plus £100 per day, dependent on £267 to £436.

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For more information call 01-37 3088.

Call Sheila Green, Anthony Green Associates, 333 8574.

Call Sheila Green, Anthony Green Associates, 333 8574.</p



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Brook Street provision for impact of Australian devaluation

By David Mori

For the second time this week diminished interim profits are reported by an employment agency. On Monday it was the turn of Reed Executive and now Brook Street Bureau of Mayfair's pre-tax is cut from £901,000 to £859,000 with the possibility that the full year may not reach last year's £1.5m.

Eric Hurst, joint chairman, says the earlier forecast of slightly higher interim profits proved to be "reasonably accurate". But he adds that last month's devaluation of the Australian dollar has altered the position and the company has adopted the conservative policy of taking into account the full impact of the move. 1.55p to 1.75p.

## Profits offset investment dip at Provident Life

Provident Life Association of London made an improved profit both from investment income and general underwriting in the six months to June 30.

Although investments of the general insurance business suffered a depreciation because of current financial conditions, this was largely offset by the profit of the half year so that the solvency margin remained substantially over the statutory requirements.

To ensure that this margin is maintained with expanding

Thus, exceptional and extraordinary items of £81,000 have been charged, with £63,000 coming off before the pre-tax is struck.

Trading volume in all sectors increased (invoiced charges rose from £5.8m to £7.6m), but margins were cut, largely because of the three-day week and costs. Australian companies more than doubled their turnover and almost trebled profits.

On the current economic scene Mr Hurst looks to some relaxation of price legislation and a return of business confidence generally. On the market the shares closed 2p higher at 33p and the dividend is increased from an adjusted

1.55p to 1.75p.

## Green's Economisers accelerate

A sparkling set of half-time results by Green's Economisers Group show profits and turnover substantially ahead. The group looks well set to achieve fresh records this term.

Taxable profits soared by over

60 per cent from £390,000 to

£626,000 on turnover up from

£2.6m to £3.6m. The board is

raising the interim dividend

from 1.05p to 1.47p which repre-

sents one half of the maximum

dividend permitted for 1974 and

shareholders are given a shares/

scrip option. Mr S. L. Green,

the chairman, says the bigger

turnover reflects not only price

escalation but also a larger

volume of production, while the

trading profit was increased by

J. W. Harrison, the group's iron

and building subsidiary.

The order books stand at

second level and barring unforeseen developments he says

real growth should continue at

least for the remainder of 1974

and into 1975.

## No dividend at Bk & Commercial

Hopes that shareholders would receive a dividend equal to the 1p paid by Bank & Commercial Holdings last year, have been dashed by a £455,000 loss for the second half, against a profit of £431,000 a year earlier.

No dividend is being recommended. This result leaves the group with a loss for the full year of £399,000, before a tax credit of £102,000, against a taxable profit of £605,000. Turnover eased from £3.1m to £2.14m, while earnings share come out at nil, against 2.3p.

The loss is given after adding a surplus of £109,000 on the sale of investment properties, less a transfer to capital reserves of £45,000. At the attributable level, a profit of £355,000 has been turned into a loss of £297,000.

## Helene of London

With the bulk of the group's profits coming in the second half, the board of Helene of London says that the rise in interim pre-tax profits from £202,000 to £242,000 does not give a good guide to the full year's performance. Interim turnover has jumped from

£1.9m to £3.6m.

## Birmingham merger

Two Birmingham stockbroking firms announced a merger yesterday. Subject to Stock Exchange Council approval, Roy James & Co are to merge with Bacon, Tedd & Scribbens from

November 11. The new firm will trade under the title Roy James & Co (incorporating Bacon, Tedd & Scribbens) and two partners of Bacon, Tedd will join the new firm as associate members.

## Erith see little growth in second leg

Although profits and turnover of Erith & Co, the London-based builders' merchants, made good headway in the first half to June 30, lower interest receivable will trim the result in the full year. Last term there was a record £870,000. From turnover showing an increase of 26 per cent from £4.8m to £6m, trading profits were returned at £626,000 (£296,000). But interest receivable is more than halved from £39,000 to £16,000 after which taxable profits rose by 12 per cent to £61,000.

The interim dividend is being stepped up from 2.25p to 2.5p and the board expect to raise the final payment by the maximum permitted amount, from 3.25p to 3.65p, making the full year's total 6.19p against 5.51p.

## Merchants' Warehousing

In reporting pre-tax profits up £15,000 to £314,000 Dublin-based Merchants' Warehousing say general profitability depends to a large extent on the ability to keep as much control as possible over escalating costs.

Earnings a share rose from 4.63p to 5.24p and the total distribution from 3.25p to 3.5p.

## Johnson Group Cleaners

Johnson Group Cleaners referred yesterday to reports which described it as an associate company of Jessel Securities. This was incorrect, it said. Jessel and its subsidiaries held less than 20 per cent of the equity voting rights and were not represented on the board or in the management.

## Ayrshire downturn

In the 24-week period to June 14 taxable profits of Ayrshire Metal Products declined from £221,000 to £208,000, hit by the effects of the three-day week, higher interest charges and the cost to date of moving the Metal Tin factory. The interim dividend, however, is raised from 1.25p to 1.3p.

Its holding in Crompton Plat-

tics has been sold, but a suitable purchaser for Lorhian Structural Developments has not yet been found. A capital profit of £429,000 from the sale of Metal Trim's former premises at Twickenham will arise in the

Stock markets

## Financial issues remain unsettled

The rally in the equity market ran out of support in late dealings yesterday, when leading stocks found themselves unable to withstand a bout of profit-taking. Earlier, share prices were forging ahead again, although there were signs that the shadow of the Jessel share suspensions had fallen more heavily over the rest of the market.

A sharp fall in first-half profits at Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement is attributed by the board to a steep rise in the cost of raw materials, a fall in sales, delays in obtaining cement price rises until May 20, plus the effects of the three-day week. Taxable profits are down from £602,000 to £242,000, although turnover went ahead from £4.69m to £4.73m.

Cement prices were raised for the second time on September 2, and results since the end of June have shown a marked upswing. Consequently, the board is looking for a considerable improvement in second-half profits. However, it is hard to forecast because costs are still rising and demand for group products remains uncertain with the depressed state of the building industry.

Financial issues, however, looked unsettled from the outset, as the market assessed the implications of the problems at Jessel. The nervousness was aggravated by news that Edward Bates was selling off Welfare Insurance. Determined sellers drove the price down to 51p, although shares then rallied.

Once again, shortage of stock

pushed prices ahead sharply, and it took only a mild bout of profit-taking to bring prices off the top. ICI, having touched 170p, closed at 165p. Courtaulds closed at 72p after 73p, and Reed International at 160p after 161p.

Globo Holdings still helped by their increased profit figures, advanced to 222p initially, but slipped back to 214p at the end of the day.

Insurance shares fell back from a firm start, and further rises among property shares were also eliminated later.

With Wall Street easier in its first hour of trading, oil shares gave up part of early gains. BP, up by 6p to 190p, and Esso, up 2p, up at 270p. With first-quarter profit figures due today, shares in Plessey strengthened. Other good features included EMI and BSR.

During the morning, there was firm demand for steel and consumer issues. British Home Stores, 156p ahead of their previous statement, held up well to close at 155p. Bui. Marks & Spencer at 123p, Mothercare at 110p, were below their best levels. The agreement to higher terms lifted House of Fraser to 50p, but Scottish Universal Investment Trust fell to 67p. Food shares remained firm, but in the hotel section, J. Lyons "A" shares gave up part of their recent gain.

Improving trends in building society finances, together with a report from Nationwide Building Society of a small but welcome recovery in house prices, brought a general improvement in share prices on the building pitch. G. Wimpey, Taylor Woodrow, R. Costain and AP

## Hutchison in good trim

In his annual report to shareholders, Sir Douglas Clague, the chairman, says that this Hong Kong-based group will be in a position to present satisfactory results for the present trading year, subject to the overall global situation. The group is well placed to participate fully in any improvements in world circumstances as a result of its diversification both geographically and by trades, but precise forecasts are not possible.

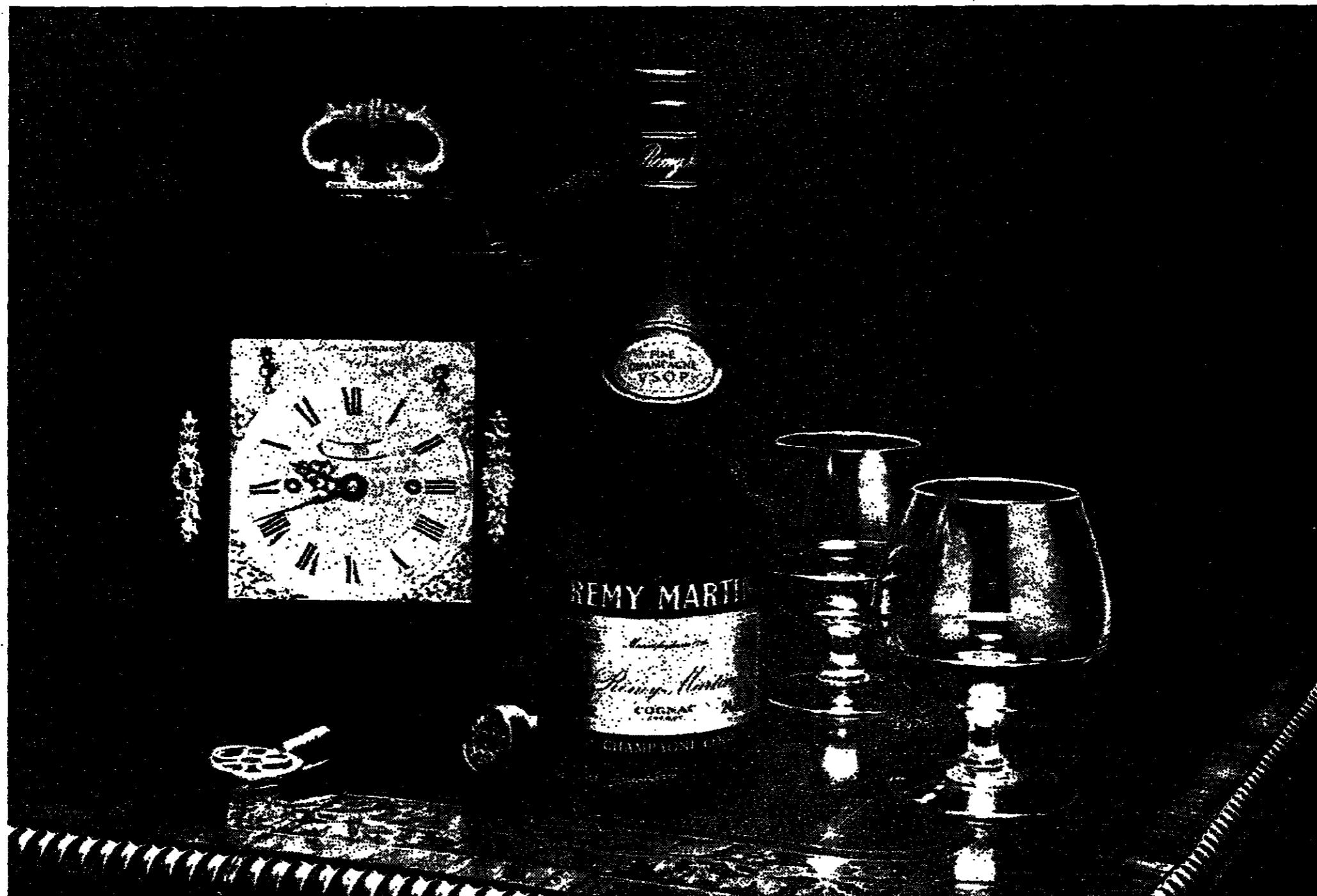
However, the board has noticed that economic difficulties overseas such as exchange problems, restrictions on dividends and other similar problems have militated against the expansion

## Newsprint jolt to Guardian

Guardian & Manchester Evening News, owners of The Guardian, have produced turnover in the year to March 31 last showing an increase of 18 per cent from £17.5m to a record £20.6m, but taxable profits show a slight decline from £2.74m to £2.69m. Current year profits, however, are expected to show a substantial decline.

Mr P. W. Gibbons, who last year replaced Mr L. P. Scott as chairman, says that on the cost side inflation took its inevitable toll, particularly in paper, in particular the price of newsprint increased by about 40 per cent

## Cognac Rémy Martin



### Mr Thomas Tompion would approve

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

## Sugar prices hit new heights

A fresh burst of strength took London SUGAR prices to new all-time highs yesterday. The daily ce was lifted £10 to £400 a long ton while futures advanced between £10 and £14.50. The already high sentiment was further fuelled by more reports of many sugar beet sugar buyers at tenders to be held next week.

Japanese price fixing was re-

duced in the distance months while United States commission houses were active.

A reduction of estimated United Kingdom production from last year's 950,000 tons to 650,000 tons prospects of poor crops from France, Belgium and West Germany, plus a private report of a reduced Brazilian crop in 1974-75 down from 7.5m to 7m tons were strong backings and influences.

Exchanges are now wondering how it sugar the EEC will import.

Meanwhile M Goldstein says in

his latest newsletter: "It is un-

likely that the EEC would consider

long-term contracts not liked to

bid for the current level of

once-only transaction... and

so no guarantee the United

Kingdom refiners will get the sup-

port they need to increase produc-

tion".

There is no knowing what the

monolithic producers will say

when they see the EEC paying £350

ton or whatever on the free

market.

Closing tone was steady Dec.

£10.00-a-long-ton: March,

£10.50; April, £11.00; May,

June, £11.50; July, £12.00;

August, £12.50; September,

£13.00; October, £13.50;

November, £14.00; December,

£14.50.

Wool-Grease futures steady Dec.

£23.00; May, £23.50; June,

£24.00; July, £24.50; August,

£24.50; September, £25.00;

October, £25.50; November,

£26.00; December, £26.50.

COFFEE—Robusta futures continued to rise sharply after a lull in the market during the summer. The market is expected to drop from 71,700 tonnes in 1973 to 69,000 tonnes. Mr Paul Leong Khee Seone, the deputy minister of primary industries, said in Ipoh that he gave no reasons for the drop but it is believed some marginal mines have closed because of high fuel costs—Reuter.

hence, in the secondhand section operators were reluctant to formulate a market because of the sharp terminal fall.

However, in the afternoon there was a sharp recovery in the market as import and export led away substantially under robust profit-taking. The metric ton cash metal £60.65-70 per metric ton, three months £61.05-10; three months £61.45-15; Settlement £61.85-20; three months £62.00-25; Settlement £62.20-25; three months £62.40-25; Settlement £62.50-25; three months £62.60-25; Settlement £62.70-25; three months £62.80-25; Settlement £62.90-25; three months £63.00-25; Settlement £63.10-25; three months £63.20-25; Settlement £63.30-25; three months £63.40-25; Settlement £63.50-25; three months £63.60-25; Settlement £63.70-25; three months £63.80-25; Settlement £63.90-25; three months £64.00-25; Settlement £64.10-25; three months £64.20-25; Settlement £64.30-25; three months £64.40-25; Settlement £64.50-25; three months £64.60-25; Settlement £64.70-25; three months £64.80-25; Settlement £64.90-25; three months £65.00-25; Settlement £65.10-25; three months £65.20-25; Settlement £65.30-25; three months £65.40-25; Settlement £65.50-25; three months £65.60-25; Settlement £65.70-25; three months £65.80-25; Settlement £65.90-25; three months £66.00-25; Settlement £66.10-25; three months £66.20-25; Settlement £66.30-25; three months £66.40-25; Settlement £66.50-25; three months £66.60-25; Settlement £66.70-25; three months £66.80-25; Settlement £66.90-25; three months £67.00-25; Settlement £67.10-25; three months £67.20-25; Settlement £67.30-25; three months £67.40-25; Settlement £67.50-25; three months £67.60-25; Settlement £67.70-25; three months £67.80-25; Settlement £67.90-25; three months £68.00-25; Settlement £68.10-25; three months £68.20-25; Settlement £68.30-25; three months £68.40-25; Settlement £68.50-25; three months £68.60-25; Settlement £68.70-25; three months £68.80-25; Settlement £68.90-25; three months £69.00-25; Settlement £69.10-25; three months £69.20-25; Settlement £69.30-25; three months £69.40-25; Settlement £69.50-25; three months £69.60-25; Settlement £69.70-25; three months £69.80-25; Settlement £69.90-25; three months £69.95-25; Settlement £69.98-25; three months £69.99-25.

Arabica futures quiet Oct. 30, 37.00; Nov. 30, 37.50; December, 38.00; January, 38.50; February, 39.00; March, 39.50; April, 40.00; May, 40.50; June, 41.00; July, 41.50; August, 42.00; September, 42.50; October, 43.00; November, 43.50; December, 44.00; January, 44.50; February, 45.00; March, 45.50; April, 46.00; May, 46.50; June, 47.00; July, 47.50; August, 48.00; September, 48.50; October, 49.00; November, 49.50; December, 50.00; January, 50.50; February, 51.00; March, 51.50; April, 52.00; May, 52.50; June, 53.00; July, 53.50; August, 54.00; September, 54.50; October, 55.00; November, 55.50; December, 56.00; January, 56.50; February, 57.00; March, 57.50; April, 58.00; May, 58.50; June, 59.00; July, 59.50; August, 60.00; September, 60.50; October, 61.00; November, 61.50; December, 62.00; January, 62.50; February, 63.00; March, 63.50; April, 64.00; May, 64.50; June, 65.00; July, 65.50; August, 66.00; September, 66.50; October, 67.00; November, 67.50; December, 68.00; January, 68.50; February, 69.00; 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October, 103.00; November, 103.50; December, 104.00; January, 104.50; February, 105.00; March, 105.50; April, 106.00; May, 106.50; June, 107.00; July, 107.50; August, 108.00; September, 108.50; October, 109.00; November, 109.50; December, 110.00; January, 110.50; February, 111.00; March, 111.50; April, 112.00; May, 112.50; June, 113.00; July, 113.50; August, 114.00; September, 114.50; October, 115.00; November, 115.50; December, 116.00; January, 116.50; February, 117.00; March, 117.50; April, 118.00; May, 118.50; June, 119.00; July, 119.50; August, 120.00; September, 120.50; October, 121.00; November, 121.50; December, 122.00; January, 122.50; February, 123.00; March, 123.50; April, 124.00; May, 124.50; June, 125.00; July, 125.50; August, 126.00; September, 126.50; October, 127.00; November, 127.50; December, 128.00; January, 128.50; February, 129.00; March, 129.50; April, 130.00; May, 130.50; June, 131.00; July, 131.50; August, 132.00; September, 132.50; October, 133.00; November, 133.50; 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§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Pieter Zwart

you are fortunate enough have Gren as your guide the No 16 bus on the le tour of north Sealand, will experience sights at its best. In her deep man's voice she will tell you about Denmark, through the micro- on the bus or in a p as you pass through castles of Frederiksburg Kronborg.

She will tell you about h school beer—the name for a brand of which poses riddles from the weight of statue of Liberty to the of Confucius on its s. She will point out gilded trade signs so part of Copenhagen's brick streets—a cow's grave played Hamlet in open air at Elsinore, but now the bad weather has started a vigorous debate "of the Danish kind" whether the open courtyard should be roofed in for performances of the play.

She will take you through Hamlet known as (the weakling) in built in the Dutch Renaissance style but destroyed by action at a time fire except for the royal Viking warriors did chapel and the Knights' hagen porcelain factory, and

justice by bloodshed. She will offer an explanation why Shakespeare chose the Christian IV, has now been restored completely and furnished with paintings, tapestries and furniture of the period.

The tour includes a glimpse of Queen Margrethe's summer residence, Frederiksborg; a view of the sandy Christian Riviera; and a drive through the native oak and beech woods. And Greta, in her navy-blue coat and armed with a plastic umbrella, will inform you about the Danish custom of flying flags on birthdays or to show you are at there and much more about Danish life.

At one time actors such as Laurence Olivier, Richard Burton and Michael Redgrave played Hamlet in Copenhagen offer varied views of the capital and Danish life. Their prices range from 19 kroner (about £1.35) to 166 kroner. They include such programmes as a social tour, seeing how the Danes live in their welfare state; an industrial art tour, with visits to the workshops of the outstanding silversmiths, Georg Jensen and A. Michelsen, the Royal Copenhagen porcelain factory, and

Hall. The castle, built by Den Permanente with its blue movies such as *Deep Throat* and *The Devil in camping and farmhouse crafts*. Other tours take in Hans Christian Andersen's birthplace at Odense, and the royal reception rooms in Christiansborg where tourists have to don red, blue or green felt slippers to keep the floors clean—and Rosenborg with its glittering display of crown jewels, now little used.

Copenhagen, in the words of M/Sven Acker, manager of the Danish Tourist Board, has "a special charm of its own". Much of this can be found in the enchanting gardens of Tivoli in the centre of Copenhagen, where the amusements range from roller-coasters to tombola, from *commedia dell'arte* shows to light concerts—all in an artistic tea garden setting.

Something remains of Copenhagen's liberated attitude towards sex. Shops selling hard pornography in films or books are still evident in the shopping mall of Frederiksbergade and the city centre. There is no censorship in Danish cinema (though the law is strict on minors) so that abnormal period. They are increased by 14 per cent in the first five months of this year—a normal figure in an year—a normal figure in an

strictly controlled society.

British tourists have increased by 14 per cent in the first five months of this year—a normal figure in an

## Politicians doomed to error

by Bertil Haarder

The economist's picture of Denmark today resembles the cartoonist's portrayal of one of the overweight residents of the Danish welfare state; short-winded and tense, he gorges pills and works off weight in a gym to keep ulcers and heart attacks at bay.

Tourism, the fourth largest industry, which draws about 4,000,000 kroner a year, has suffered as in other countries from inflation.

All that holidaymakers have to bring are towels, bed linen and food. During the downward trend in the season (from mid-June to late August and holidays), separate facilities—and they are fully furnished with a minimum of four beds.

Stress and obesity are usually self-inflicted and the combination of weakness

and large, expensive and superfluous university is built. Child welfare payments are reduced, but the expansion of child welfare institutions continues and the number of employees on their payrolls has doubled in three and a half years.

If politicians follow my recommendations, they will also encounter difficulties. But if in the process, they achieve balanced society where demands keep each other in check, the trouble will be worth while.

First, all grants should be taken from institutions, and directed instead to consumers and local decision-makers at the lowest possible level. All grants should be precisely stated in advance and be irrevocable.

Preferential treatment of institutions and the growing numbers they employ make it more difficult for the public to do without institutions. The latter staff of welfare employees, the less money there is for welfare payments. Institution requirements are met at the expense of existing needs outside the institutions. For the public lacks the support of staff organizations and narrow, expert pressure. In this way, the need for institutions grows steadily.

In the name of tolerance, humanity and local government, these organisations are permitted to grow steadily, rather than at the expense of society. New universities, child welfare institutions, social housing, motorways, banks and hospitals are built without thought of whether the recipients could be given a greater measure of welfare for the price through other solutions. Factors like cost, choice and free competition are disregarded more and more in proportion to the growth and centralization of institutions.

In this form of welfare state the institutions have monopolized realization of human ideals, making use of their monopoly of skill to subdue the politicians. If another square metre should not be built from now until Domesday, the institutions will swallow a growing share of the national product and increase the burden of taxation. This is partly because the national product and in-

crease the burden of taxation. This is partly because the national product and in-creases and shorter working hours are never balanced by increased productivity in public or semi-public institutions. The education, care, treatment or service provided for employees grows steadily smaller.

The result can be seen in inflation, credit restrictions and more taxation. Neither go wrong, no matter what they do. If they continue to do the same, the people nor politicians can calmly accept the along the beaten path, implement approved plans and preserve the present system of grants and lack of control, the public apparatus will swallow a steadily increasing share of national resources to achieve new

We must refrain from favouring the costly, bureaucratic services provided by public institutions at the expense of other, cheaper and frequently more suitable ways of solving the same task. We must mobilize the energies of enterprising amateurs.

Denmark has enormous potential for allowing the individual to choose for himself without the hair-splitting justice of bureaucracy. If we are to

create equality—and we must—it should be done directly through fixed non-institutional subsidies and control of the formation of wealth and inheritance, not by diverting a growing share of the national product into public services which no one would dream of paying for, even if one could afford them.

Denmark is wealthy and can provide enormous

## Invasion by British firms

by Knud Asbjorn Smitt

During the sixties about one third of all the new investments made in Danish industry were made by foreign companies, and the international oil companies, which built three refineries in Denmark, were certainly the most noticeable. But the seventies brought a new trend, with foreign investment dominated by the United Kingdom.

The British invasion, as it is called in Copenhagen, deserves the name; British money has gone into a wide range of activities in Denmark, and the British share of total foreign direct investments "which exercise an appreciable influence on the management of a company" rose from 12 per cent in 1971 to 29.4 per cent in 1973.

The influx includes such firms as House of Fraser, Austin Reed, Racine Vickers, Sanderson, Gestetner and Rank Radio International. Representatives of British financing include Barclays Bank, United Dominions Trust and Balfour Williamson.

Denmark, a member of the EEC, has the added asset for British companies of being fairly close geographically and of providing access to the Scandinavian market.

The fact that English is still Denmark's second language, though France would like to see this changed, means that there is no language problem of any dimension for English speakers.

Beyond these factors there is the positive attitude of the Danes themselves, based on a long tradition of trade relations. Both the Ministry of Commerce and officials of the central bank state without reservation that Denmark has the most liberal attitude to foreign investments of any country in Europe.

As a result of this encouragement foreign investments made up about 10 per cent of all new investments at the beginning of 1974, according to official reports. This amounted to 10,500m kroner, or some £750m.

There are no restrictions on direct investments of up to about £7,000, and investments in excess of this are approved automatically upon verification. Some restrictions still operate on direct investment in banking, financing and investment companies, but these lapse at the end of this year, together with the restrictions which at present apply to foreign banks wishing to establish offices in Denmark.

From next year the remaining controls of importance concern direct investment in Danish agriculture and real estate. Speculative transactions in these nationally sensitive things require special permission, which is rather difficult to obtain.

For other forms of business and production most of the assistance available to Danish firms can be obtained on similar terms for foreign investors. One example of this is assistance under the Regional Development Act, which can provide finance for 20 years of up to 90 per cent of total initial costs at a fixed interest rate which is at present 7.5 per cent a year.

As to portfolios, up to 10 per cent of any company's share capital can be held by foreign individuals or companies without any formality, and permission for a larger investment is in practice generally granted.

At present, Danish mort-

gage credit association bonds are issued on the international market through an annual quota,

but this limitation will also be lifted at the end of the year. These securities, which are considered to be safe as government bonds, are still a favourable investment. At the beginning of September they provided a yield of redemption of up to 18 per cent.

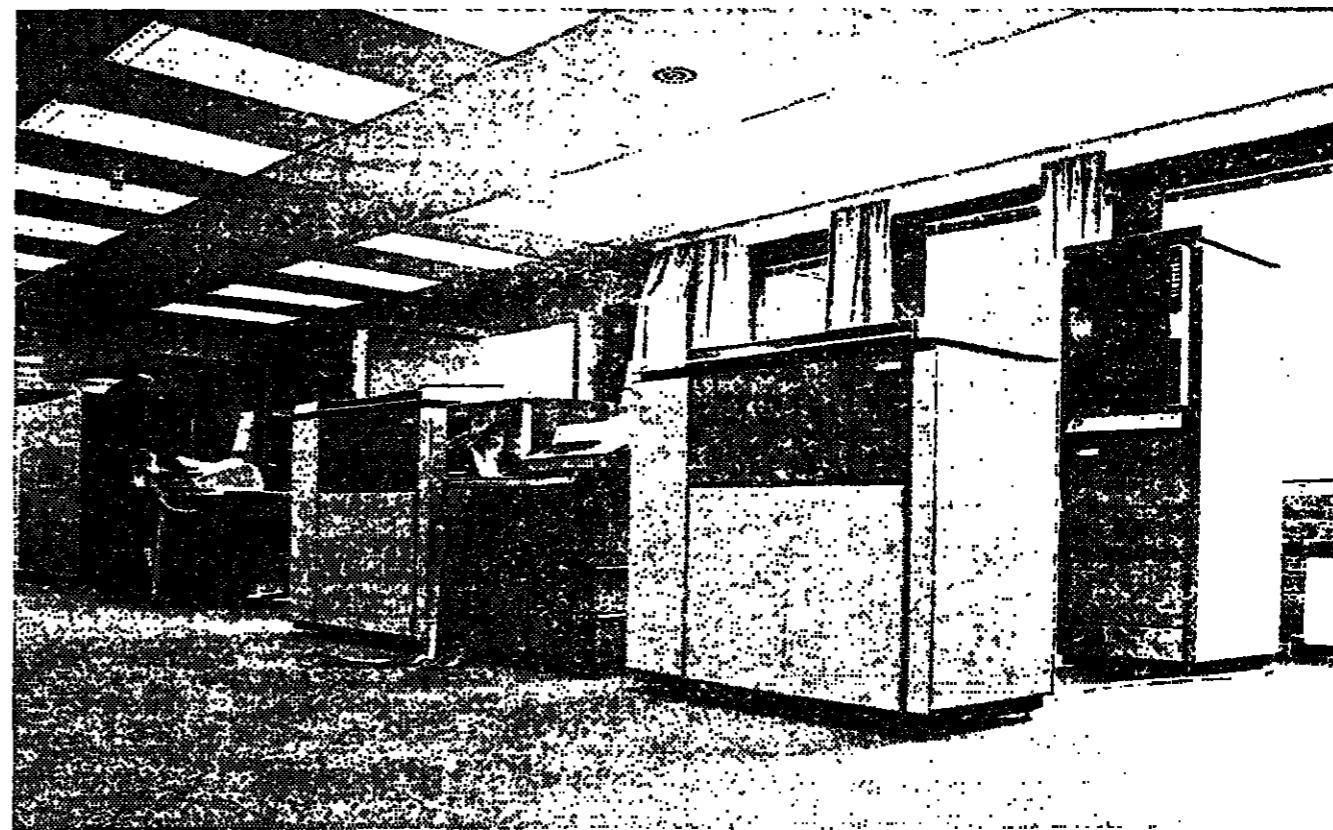
Denmark's persistent balance of payments deficit and the strict credit controls in force have encouraged Danish firms to seek finance in other countries.

There is a rich variety of legal forms under which business may be conducted in Denmark. From the branch office and joint stock company—the two forms mainly used where foreign investments are invested through four forms of partnership and others to the cooperative.

The uncertainty which exists in practically every sector of the economy can force many otherwise sound businesses to close in the coming months before the which is expected during 1975. In this situation foreign investment can be an avenue to survival for them.

The author is a Danish barrister.

## Fellesdata has a new employee . . . —one who doesn't go home at night!



Fellesdata A/S in Oslo is the data center established by the Norwegian savings bank. Several years ago Fellesdata installed two RC 3000 off-line conversion systems. It has now replaced them with two RC 3600 Support Systems, which are used for simultaneous data collection, data conversion, data communications, and Hasp Work Station functions.

The RC 3600's also provide back-up capacity for the main computers when they are down or overloaded. Finally, the RC 3600's allow flexibility in handling the information flow through the data center.

The RC 3600 system at Fellesdata is a customization of a standard RC 3600 system, and it is an example of the capability of the RC 3600 Support System to perform complex tasks—around the clock.

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Direct foreign investment in Denmark 1971-73 (in million kroner).

Total	British share	British share per cent
1971	763	93
1972	1,255	288
1973	1,138	335



## Secretary and General Appointments

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#### ROYAL LANCASTER HOTEL PERSONNEL MANAGER

requires an

#### ASSISTANT

A young lady, aged about 25, preferably with some training and also typing experience. Shorthand or speedwriting would be useful.

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On any application for cancellation,  
the reason must be given.

Box Number must be quoted.

**And whatsoever ye do, do it  
not unto men.** Colossians 3, 24.

**BIRTHS**

ALDER—On October 15th at St Luke's, Guildford, 10 Margaret (née Atkinson) and Bill, the bridegroom, son of Mr and Mrs John Featon and Harriet Elizabeth.

ANDREWS—On October 15th at Arnos Vale, London, 10 Andrew (née) and Trevor Edward Needham.

BEATTIE—On October 15th at Lef-  
terstone, 10 Andrew and David

Patton, son of Charles

Albert and Valerie.

BUTLER—ADAMS—On October 15th at St. Paul's, Coventry, 10 Carol and Richard, a daughter,

of Mr and Mrs Peter Adams.

CLEGG—ON October 15th at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, 10 William (née) and Martin, a son, (Crispian Ross).

GARRETT—On October 15th at St. Louis, Missouri, to Lucie and Anthony Garrett, a son (William

Anthony), a daughter (Sandra Anne).

GODFREY—On Oct. 15th at Birmingham Maternity Hospital, to Jenny and Christopher Godfrey, a son (Matthew), a daughter (Sarah) and Richard, a daughter (Lindsey Samantha).

**BIRTHDAYS**

FELICITATIONS today especially. T.

**MARRIAGES**

ALFORD PRITCHARD—On Octo-  
ber 14th at St. Andrew's Church,

Preston Park, Brighton, 10 Al-  
ice and Philip (née) Pritchard,

son of Mr and Mrs Philip

and Mrs. Keith Pritchard, Dorset.

CARLTON—ON October 15th at Beaconsfield,

Ashley Roy, son of Mr. and Mrs.

John and Barbara Carlton, son of

Lindsay and Rosemary, a son (John

Carlton), a daughter (Sarah)

and a daughter (Sandra).

CHAPMAN—ON Oct. 15th at St. Michael's

Church, Loddswell, St. Albans, Herts,

10 Mrs. Roderick Davies of Higher

Hillside, Loddswell, Herts, and

Drewin, to Leanne Woodward,

Stephanie and Pauline, a son (Matthew)

and a daughter (Sarah).

GORMLEY—RIMMER—On Sun-  
day Oct. 15th at St. Peter's, Penzance, Cornwall, Kevin

and Diane, son of Mr. and Mrs.

Colin and Glynne Gormley, of Sli-  
ghammon, Cornwall, a daughter (Sarah)

and a daughter (Sarah).

WOLSTENHOLME—On October 15th at St. Peter's, Penzance, Cornwall, Kevin

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